e Mining Immal,

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1658.—Vol. XXXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPEDSIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

R. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, NO. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.

(Established 24 years.)

DIDERS of mining shares Difficult of Sale in the Open Market may purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFT's agency. Also parties requirivities how to act in the Disposal or Abandonment of doubtful mining a may profitably avail of Mr. CROFT's long experience on the market in all of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

(Chort's oblicits onDers for the following shares, founded on their merits, upon the high probability of each and all of them advancing in value:—

st Chiverton.

East Caradon.

Herodefoot.

Herodefoot.

Herodefoot.

Herodefoot.

Funce of Wales.

Great Wheal Vor.

To continued improvements in Prince of Wales.

The continued improvements in Prince of Wales.

The continued improvements in Prince of Wales.

The same of Wales.

This is estimated, however, as far below the best of the lends.

Bankers: National Bank of Scotland, Finch-lane.

7 I. L I A M L A N E (SUCCESSOR TO JAMES LANE),
44. THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND
REDEALER (Established Thirty Years), has FOR SALE the following
BES:—
10glo-Brazil., 21s. 3d.
10 East Lovell, £8½.
15 Prosper Untd., £2½.
16 Frontine, 8s. 6d.
17 Prosper Untd., £2½.
18 Prosper Untd., £2½.
19 Hingston Down, £3.
10 Redmoor, 6s. 3d.
10 Tin Hill, 10s.
10s Pedro, £3½.
10 West Maria, 18s. 6d.
17 Ege of New Quebrada, Don Pedro del Rey, Chontales, and Frontino and
11st, for cash or fortnightly settlement.

R. LELEAN, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street

UIDE TO INVESTORS.— Mr. LELEAN'S STOCK, SHARE,
AND FINANCE REGISTER for June (to be published on Wednesday
) contains the eleventh of a series of articles on Investments, with such ination as is necessary to guide intending investors, and a comparison
is and other associated undertakings as channels of investments. 6d. per s and other associated undertakings as an additionally, post free, or ss. annually, post free, blished by Mr. Baker Lelean, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, blished by Mr. Baker Lelean, at his offices, 11, Royal Exchange, London, National Control of the Control of

. W I L L I A M W A STOCK AND SHAREDEALER. No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. WARD,

R. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING SHARRBROKER, 13, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESSES. MCNEILL AND LONG, STOCK, SHARE, AND
MINING DEALERS,
31, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C. ongly recommends the immediate purchase of Westminster, Central Snail, and East Snaefell shares.

ESSES, WILSON, WARD, AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 16, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Can recommend two good mines for investment.

OHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
(SWORN BROKER),
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SINESS TRANSACTED In EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCKS and
RES, on commission only.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. R. EMERSON having had EIGHTEEN YEARS practical EXPERIENCE in CORNISH and THIRTEEN in the LONDON MARKET. himself competent for giving ADVICE and TRANSACTING BUSINESS y description of mining securities. He piedges himself to afford sound and ble advice, and that any business entrusted to him, either for the purchase lie of mining shares, shall receive his best attention, and that he will exert a best properties of the purchase lie of mining shares, shall be most conductive to the benefit of his clients.

- EMERSON has the following SHARES FOR SALE, at nett prices:—50 Bottle Hill, 4s.; 50 Great South Chiverton, 6s. 6d.; 25 Redmoor, 6s.; 50 Treleigh, 10s.; 40 Bottle Hill, 4s.; 50 West St. Ives, 7s. 6d.; 100 Rossa de; 5 Dyingwin, £2.—28, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

A Company ## A

HN HOCKING AND SON, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CALL the ATTENTION of COLLIERY PROPRIETORS and others to resent favourable opportunities for the purchase of secondhand CORNISH PING ENGINES and BOILERS at cheap rates. Plans, valuations, relief, decorated of the purchase of the p

B GALE, UNE 36 IB. PUMPING ENGINE, SIEG AN CONTROL OF ALLER, NO. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BULDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established rs), has FOR SALE at nett prices:—50 Don Pedro; 100 Anglo-Brazilian; ited Mexican, 22; 106 Frontino and Bolivia, 88, 6d.; 120 Worthing, 111.9, 115 Millip, 208,; 50 Yudanamutana, 208,; 60 New Quebrada; 50 Anglo-B., 50 Frenium; 40 Pestarena Gold; 20 South Darren, 208,; 40 West and Fortescue; 50 Tolcarne, 28, 9d.; 30 Frince of Wales; 100 Hollybush, 50 Dale, 28, 6d.; 20 West Maria and Fortescue, 148,; 2 Providence, 283; eal Chiverton, 264; 20 North Crofty, £4%; 40 Wheal Grenvill, 19s. 6d.; 31 Seton, £118; 30 Great Retailack, £3%; 50 North Poot, 24s., 50 Great Rotallack, £3%; 50 North Poot, 24s., 50 Horth Poot, 24s., 50 Horth Poot, 24s., 50 Horth Poot, 24s., 50 Horth Poot, 24s., 50 GE recommends the purchase of Don Pedro, and Anglo-Brazilian.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA COMPANY.—Mr.
PETER WATSON is a BUYER of any part of ONE THOUSAND shares at 7s. 9d. per share.—79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

DETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, May 31, No. 426, Vol. IX., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:

— Prince of Wales.
North Wheal Civetron.
North Wheal Civetron.
Stray Park.
East Wheal Lovell.
Mine. Rights Association
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING OFFICES, 75,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Railway, Joint-Stock Banks, Dock, Insurance, Canal, Mining, Steam-ship, &c.,
and every other description of shares bought and sold at nett prices.
TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES to BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and
other shares and stocks, punctually attended to, at nett prices for cash, or for
fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Twenty-two years' experience. (Two in Cornwall and Twenty in London.) Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London. From the close proximity of his offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.

M. R. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Deals in Chontales, Don Pedro North del Rey, Rossa Grande, Anglo-Brazilian,
Frontino, Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, North Wheal Chiverton, West
Wheal Kitty, and North Crofty, at close market prices nett.
Orders for all kinds of Stock Exchange securities, either by letter or telegraph,
promptly attended to.

mptly attended to.
Satisfactory references given in any town in the United Kingdom.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

M ESSRS. POWELL AND MOSS, SHAREDEALERS, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Members of the Mining Exchange.

Bankers: Bank of England.

JAMES D. GENN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, 2, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C. SPECIAL BUSINESS, as BUYERS or SELLERS, at close nett prices, in the

West Chiverton. Great South Chiverton. Chiverton. Chiverton Moor. Redmoor. Lovell Consols. East Grenville. Wheal Trelawny. North Treskerby. Wheal Grenville. East Lovell. Chiverton Moor. Wheal Trelawny. East Lovell.
Nangiles. Prince of Wales.
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD for MAY contains valuable information as to the best investments of the day, which will be forwarded post free on application.
Cheques sent by post should be crossed London and Westminster Bank.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
is a BUYER of the following shares for cash:
Wheal Seton.
Ding Dong.
Okel Tor.
Devon Consols.
Chiverton Moor.
Bedford United.
Rosewall Hill.
Rosewall Hill.
North Crofty.
East Basset.
East Basset.
Wheal Agar.
Great Fortune.
Brynoper United.
West Chiverton.
North Chiverton.
North Chiverton.
North Criverton.
North Criverton. West Chiverton.
Chiverton.
North Retailack.
North Chiverton.
North Treskerby.
Hingston Down.
Great Vor.
Clifford.
ern cross-course is worth
y last, a splendid course.

East Basset. Whoat Agar. Great Fortune.

Great Fortune. Bryn Gwiog.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The lode to the west of the western cross-course is wort from £60 to £60 per fm., instead of £25, as stated in my last, a splendid cours of ore. I am a BUYER of any number of shares for cash or time on at marke prices. The dividends will tell their own tale in the long run.

Money advanced on mining shares. Bankers: Bank of England.

MATTHEW GREENE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MATTHEW GREENE has FOR SALE, nett, and free of commission:
100 Frontino, 8s. 6d. 25 East Rosewarne (call paid), 5s. 6d. 10 Chiverton, £6 11s. 3d. 10 Great Vor. £173′. 5 Great Laxey.
15 Chiv. Moor. £5 1s. 3d. 15 North Crofty, £41⁄2′. 50 Wheal Agar, 30s. 5 Clifford, £41⁄2′. 20 No. Treskerby, £1146 5 Great Laxey.

5 East Basset. 50 Prince of Wales, 56s. 50 Rossa Grande, 10s.

MATTHEW GREENE recommends the immediate purchase of New Clifford
Copper, at £23⁄2′; Frontino and Bolivia Gold, at 8s. 6d.; and Rossa Grande, 10s.

Bankers: Ransom and Co., London.

MR. JAMES HUME, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, MEMBER OF THE MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Transacts buying and selling orders at nett prices, equivalent to 1½ per cent. Mr. J. Hume's "Circular" should be consulted as a recognised authority on mining matters, the time to BUY and the time to SELL being clearly indicated. -6d. per copy, or 5s. annually. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank.

GEORGE RICE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Member of the Mining Exchange), (25 years' experience), TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, at close prices.

close prices.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chiverton Moor, East Lovell, Great Vor, North Crofty,
West Chiverton, and Prince of Wales.
Money advanced on mining shares.
May 31, 1867.
Bankers: Bank of England.

M R SAYER AND S M E R R S WANSEA.

MESSES. FREDERIC GILL AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS, ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACT BUSINESS in all MINING STOCKS and SHARES at closest market nett prices, either for eash or account. Messrs. F. Gill. and Co. can recommend the purchase of shares in a mining company which possesses a most valuable property, containing several good lodes productive of copper ore and blende in large quantities. The late owner has taken a large number of the shares; and many practical miners in the district, who believe that a few months vigorous working will prove the mine a splendid success, have also taken shares

Cheques to be crossed "City Bank."

This Agency undertakes the Purchase and Sale of every description of Public Securities, either for immediate or deferred settlement, as may be agreed upon. Loans granted upon liberal terms, for one year or any shorter period, on Stocka and Shares having a market value. Interests allowed upon Deposits of all amounts, and Bank and Money Agency Business generally transacted.

No. 12, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

M R. C H A R L E S T H O M A S, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER, 3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

THE GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE TIN AND COPPER MINE, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

THE GRYLLS WHEAL FLORENCE TIN AND COPPER MINE, NEAR MARAZION, CORNWALL.

M. R. CHARLES THOMAS WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUGITION, on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at One o'clock, r.m., at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, in one lot, the whole other MACHINERY and MATERIALS belonging to the above mine, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

The above comprise an excellently finished rotary steam-engine, of 30-inch cylinder, with heavy fly-wheel; a 8-tons boiler, all in excellent condition. Attached to which is o set of 12-head stamps and pumping gear.

There are also the dressing-floors, 9 and 7 inch lifts of pumps, with working barrels, clock door pieces and winch bars, complete wood and iron horizontal rods and pulleys, angle and shaft bobs, capatan and shears, with 100 fathons capstan rope, 100 fathoms launders and stands, 2 horse whims and chains, new and old fron, smitch' and miners' tools, and various spare useful things, such as are found in a mine of this sort.

The foregoing are well worth the attention of those requiring the same, either to remain on the sett, of which a new grant is promised on liberal terms, or to remove, being only three miles from the shipping port of Marazion, on the turnpike-road from Helston.

They can be inspected on application to Capt. Edward Rogers, at Wheal Grylls Mine, adjoining; and further particulars obtained from the Auctioneer, No. 3, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; Mr. Jenu Hittonins, Socretary, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, E.C. Dated May 23, 1867.

tary, St. Michael's Hot Dated May 23, 1867. MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, UNION CHAMBERS, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. LANE AND GIBBS, 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON, E.C. (Members of the Mining Exchange), STOCK AND
SHAREDEALERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, transact business in all kinds
of securities at closest nett prices for cash or account.
Parties of respectability can have transfers registered in their names previous
to payment.

Bankers: London and County Bank.

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL, A F E I N V E S T M E N T S F O R CAPITAL,
Paying 5 to 20 per cent. per annum upon the outlay.
SHAREHOLDERS, CAPITALISTS, TRUSTEES, AND INVESTORS
seeking valuable and reliable information, and requiring safe, sound, and
profitable investments, should at all times consult
SHARP'S GENERAL INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
(Post free).

It is a safe guide, giving every information to shareholders and capitalists.
GRANVILLE SHARP, STOCK & SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON.

SHARES FOR SALE—CASH OFFERS WANTED.—

50 Otea (New Zealand), fully paid.

50 Cardigan Con. (fully 150 Cardigan Consols
10 North Dolcoath, 1s.

The above must be sold.

Address, "H. N. R. A.," Post-office, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 and 71, BISHOPSCATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Established Ten Years. Member of Mining Exchange.
REVNOLDS'S CIRCULAR for JUNE.—This "Circular" is now being prepared,
ind will contain information respecting the undermentioned mines:—
Rose and Chiverton United,
West Whoal Kitty
Great Retallack,
West Whoal Kitty
Great Retallack,
Cargoli,
Chiverton Moor.
North Crofty,
Particulars also concerning other branches of industry.—Applications to be addressed to J. R. Pervetus.

East Caradon,
Chiverton Moor.
North Crofty,
Particulars also concerning other branches of industry.—Applications to be ddressed to J. B. REYNOLDS, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
Forwarded gratis on application.
Bankers: City Bank.

OSE AND CHIVERTON UNITED.—A ground plan and section are now on view at the offices of the company, as well as a special report of Capt. Hancock, of Polberro. Both of these can be inspected on application, and copies of his report, and another special report, be forwarded on receipt of stamps value 2s. 6d.

70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED MINES.—
WANTED, for CASH, any part of FIVE HUNDRED SHARES. State
lowest price.—Apply to JAMES J. HARVEY, Esq., No. 33, King-street, Cheapside,
E.C.—31st May, 1867.

MESSRS, THOMAS AND KEANE, MINING FINANCIAL AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, beg to announce to their clients and the public that they have OPENED their NEW OFFICES at ST. GEORGE'S CHAMBERS, ALBERT SQU'ARE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs, Thomas and Keane's "Mining Financial Circular" (post free) is published on the first of each month, and should be consulted by all persons desirous of making sound and profitable investments in mining property.

Bankers: Manchester and County Bank, Manchester.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET'
WITHIN, E.C., DEALS IN ALL DIVIDEND and sound PROGRESSIVE MINE SHARES, either for cash or the fortnightly settlement at close
market prices. market prices.

Has BUSINESS in Carn Brea, Eart Caradon, West Tolgus, West Chiverton, Gold Mines.

Walter Tregellas is a RIVER of any West Treger, and all the Brazil Walter Tregellas is a RIVER of any walter treger.

Gold Mines.

WALTER TREGELLAS is a BUYER of any part of 30 Ding Dong shares. Sellers will please name the lowest price for eash on receipt of transfer.

Bankers: Alliance Bank.

M. R. EDWARD BREWIS again recommends two or three mines for a great rise in price, and equal to Don Pedro North del Rey, which have risen in four months from 18s. 6d. to £3\(\frac{1}{2}\). and his clients can now secure their profits, if desirable. Particulars on application. Business at close prices in all stocks and shares having a market value.

Bankers: National Bank, Old Broad-street, London.

8, Warnford-court, Bank, E.C., London.

R. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS
INESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES,

MINING and FISANCIAL ENTERPRISES, at close market prices,
BUSINESS in Bottle Hill, East Bottle Hill, few Lovell, Grambler and St.
Aubyn, Drake Walls, West Drake Walls, Great North Downs, Wheal Uny, and
South Grenville.

Correct Daily Price List may be had on application.

Money advanced to any amount on legitimate stocks and shares.

References exchanged.

JAMES SCOTT AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
All Stock Exchange securities dealt in at close market prices for eash or the
bi-monthly settlement. References given.

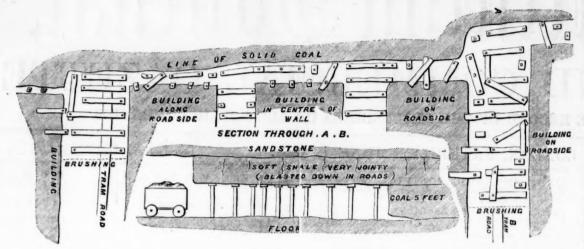
JAMES SCOTT and Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in East and West Caradon,
East Lovell, East Wheal Russell, North Crofty, Frank Mills, Drake Walls,
Prosper United, Prince of Wales, New Trelawny, Anglo-Brazilian, Don Pedro
North del Rey, Pestarena, Chontales, and Frontino and Bolivia shares.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE nereon. Mining, Railway, and other Shares bought, sold, or exchanged. Shares for ale in mines and quarries that will pay 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. Offices, 6, Finsbury-street, London, E.C.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS AND MINING COMPANIES.—
WANTED, by a Person 34 years of age, of gentlemanly address, a SITUATION, either home or abroad. Is thoroughly conversant with accounts, is a
practical mapper, dialler, and surveyor, and has a good practical knowledge of
mining. First-class references.—Address, "B. B.," Post-office, Gunnislake

Original Connespondence.

COLLIERY WORKING IN SCOTLAND-HOW TO DEAL WITH BAD ROOFS.



SIR,-I send you herewith a sketch to a scale of 1-12th of an inch to I ft. of the space between the two roads of a long wall working here. I hope you will illustrate it in the Mining Journal. The plan shows the props and lids set up, and the section shows the coal and roof, &c. The roof is a very bad one, yet there are remarkably few accidents in this colliery from falls of roof. Perhaps some of your correspondents may furnish some other examples, and we would be able to compare bad roofs. The sketch shows a very bad roof, although I am bound to say that the average of the pit is very little better. The overman of the pit sends the following note along with it:—"The enclosed is a rough sketch of the fourth wall up from the level in the Five-feet seam. It is very bad at present, almost like loose earth, and it is scarcely possible to keep it up. It is just a wood roof. The roof in spent coal has turned very bad since you were here; I think it will beat us altogether. The lipes are lying parallel with the face, and as soon as the coal falls the roof is down with it. The lipes are lying all back in the head, and the thin edge is to the collier, and he cannot get to it to support it. The roof will not stay up as long as to get it done after the coal falls. It is no easy matter to manage it."

The fact of few accidents happening in this working is owing, I think, to the careful and experienced men engaged at it. R. M. Glasgow, May 27. to 1 ft. of the space between the two roads of a long wall working

Glasgow, May 27.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN SHROPSHIRE-EDUCATION.

SIR,-Probably in no mining district so limited in extent have so many appalling accidents resulting in serious injury and death occurred within the last few years as it has been our painful duty to curred within the last few years as it has been our painful duty to chronicle as happening in the Coalbrookdale coal field, and in no mining district in England, excepting in the worst parts of South Staffordshire, is so much ignorance to be found among mining populations. Men without a knowledge of the rudiments of science, and totally ignorant of mechanical laws, are drafted into offices of trust, and indurate themselves to a recklessness of danger, which is aggravated by the fact that at the moment when disaster arrives no energy or skill can avert the consequences. Government has enacted laws founded upon the investigations of science, and placed in the hands of the men themselves rules the result of experience, with a view of of the men themselves rules the result of experience, with a view of rescuing men from the dangers to which their incapacity might subject them; but of what earthly use are these rules if they are neither read, looked at, nor regarded? The history of mining operations in this and other counties presents unmistakeable records of disaster, 19-20ths of which might have been foreseen, and an equal proportion of which ought to have been prevented. The knowledge of these men, chartermasters, reeves, and managers, is generally exceedingly limited and vague, altogether insufficient to enable them to discharge offices of trust or responsibility, and they are bewildered when anything arises which is not in conformity with the ordinary course of events. The difference between eleverness and stupidity, competency and incompetency, consists mainly in previously acquired knowledge and the capability of bringing it into use when it is needed. It is sometimes urged by those who are in favour of things as they are that practical of the men themselves rules the result of experience, with a view of capability of bringing it into use when it is needed. It is sometimes urged by those who are in favour of things as they are that practical experience is all that is needed, that the system has worked well, and, therefore, that we need no innovation. The assertion that ignorance "works well" in coal getting is refuted by the fact that more than 1000 lives are lost every year through colliery operations.

Mr. Wynne, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines in Shropshire, in one of his admirable reports, says—"It is the practice of school committees to appeal to manufacturers to give a preference to such boys as remain to gain a prize; but why should they do so? There is nothing taught that will make him more forward in the branch of mechanics or other skilled labour he may select; he may be better fitted

thing taught that will make him more forward in the branch of mechanics or other skilled labour he may select; he may be better fitted for a clerk, and much better fitted to fill the duties of manhood, but as a miner, a furnaceman, a puddler, or for anyother industrious occupation, he is not improved in the slighest degree by the sacrifices his parents have been making for two or three years in keeping him at school. The working man says, Bible and Gospel history can be learnt at a Sunday-school, and I want my child to be learning something by which he can support himself in case anything should happen to me. Now, what I think ought to be adopted is a more useful education—something that shall fit the boy to become a clever man as well as a good one—that whilst he is improving his moral perceptions he should good one—that whilst he is improving his moral perceptions he should acquire some knowledge of using his mental and physical powers to advantage." With such a system of education, fitting boys for the duties they will have to discharge in after life, it would be scarcely possible to meet with so much culpable carelessness and suicidal indifference to danger as is now displayed in these districts.

*Dantey, Salop, May 27.**

F. G. S.

ALGERIA-No. XII.

SIR,—The olive forests of Great and Little Kabylie, on the authority of M. Eugene Salieis, Chevalier de la Legion de Honeur, &c., between Philippeville and Djedjeh, the famous Roman port of Ilgilia, of the most beautiful towns of modern times, on the Alge-st of the Mediterranean, contain more than 300,000 olive trees, and one of the rian coast of the Mediterranean, contain more than account of the trees, of which the smallest is not less than 26 inches diameter, all these olives are grafted in the best manner, and each one produces at least 80 litres of olives during the season, giving a total amount of twenty-four million litres of olives. Of this very valuable crop much is lost from want of skill and capital, and the want of enterprise and modern appliances, as respects machinery. It appears from calculations appended that an olive mill that might be erected for 500%, for crushing the fruit, and placed favourably for commanding the Kabylie territory, would yield a profit of 1000% a year; and, from the authority of M. Salicis, there can be little doubt that the Kabylies would gladly avail themselves of its advantages, as the profit orking the olives by this process, instead of following the rude ethods now in use, would be exceedingly great.

M. Salicis says from all the investigations made on the spot, as working the

M. Salicis says from all the investigations made on the spot, as well by myself as the Bareaux Arabs, for the French Government, the result is that the inhabitants of Little Kabylie do not obtain from a charge of 160 litres of olives, at the utmost, but 16 litres of oil, of a more or less bad quality. This gives for the 300,000 olive trees a total of 2,400,000 litres of oil, or nearly 500,000 gallons of oil. According to these calculations, a little less than one-half the produce is submitted to compare which is done abbet to produce is submitted to commerce, which is done, albeit, at prices

varying, according to the seasons and qualities, from 5 to 8 francs the chbriek, an Arab measure of 11 litres 50 cents, or on the litre of 45 to 75 cents. This oil is strong to the taste, thick, and loses in the process of complete purification from 20 to 30 per cent. In the state in which the natives render it, it can only be employed in the manufacture of soap. It is, notwithstanding, beyond doubt that if the olives were treated with the care bestowed upon them in Provence, an oil would be extracted from them comparing advantageously, as to quality, with oils of the same nature from France. It would be better for the Kabylie oil not to be mixed with that of France. To support this opinion, we may appeal to the industry of Bougie, where they have established oil-mills, and produce olive oil of the first quality, in which they drive a prosperous trade, at a price of 1 france 25 cents the litre.

The Arab treats the olive tree after a deplorable fashion, either with respect to the care he bestows on it or the culture. He are the with respect to train it, or to disembarrass it of dead wood. It is a windfall to him from Heaven, which he hardly deigns to pick up. It is a produce that suits his idleness, and he avails himself of it chiefly because the women and children can both attend to its harvesting and fabrication, and the way in which he proceeds to realise its produce is not unlike our agricultural gang system, that recently has obtained such a sinister fame for our farming population, demonstrating that in some respects we are retrograding instead of advancing, and approaching nearer to the type of the much-denounced heathen than that of the pioneers of science, that we have so greatly prided ourselves on. Hear M. Salicis:—"After the olive has attained perfect maturity—i.e., when it has become of a deep black colour—each tribe furnishes its contingent of women and children mount the trees, which are of considerable height, from 12 to 30 feet, and, armed with strong cudgels, wield them powerfully, bruising th result is that the fermentation has continued too long, and, in consequence, the oil acquired an acridity that rises the gorge, and renders their use impossible to the great part of Europeans." After the division of the spoil is made, and the olives delivered to the women, they excavate a trough or trench in the earth, of a capacity commensurate with the quantity of olives to be converted into oil: and, sometimes, they again let the fruit remain twenty-four hours before crushing it, an operation then performed by the use of the feet, and rarely by the use of a stone. They then let it remain for a time sufficient for the heaviest portion to settle at the bottom, and then with a wooden spoon or ladle they raise the liquid, which swims on the surface. It is easy to imagine what an enormous loss is entailed by such a proceeding, and the impossibility of getting the oil by it even in a passable condition. There is a certain quantity of oil recovered from the residuum, which is placed in a goat skin, and the operation is over. There is a valuable residue lost, which would make ordinary oil and lamp oil, as well as soap, but this is neglected ordinary oil and lamp oil, as well as soap, but this is neglected

It would appear from such facts as these that Algeria is a very It would appear from such facts as these that Algeria is a very rich country, although the great value of its resources are not realised as they would be in a country whose industry was well organised, and where machinery had been so perfected as to supersede the employment of manual labour. M. Salicis estimates that the oil-mills (say three) might be erected at a cost of 1440L, and that they would manipulate 80,000 litres of oil, at 1.50 franc = 120,000 francs, and that the whole of the expenditure and maintenance per annum would be 43,320 francs, leaving a profit in favour of 76,680 francs, equal in English money to 3067L, giving a result of upwards of 200 per cent. upon the outlay. I ought not to omit that there are famous copper mines in these regions.

COPPER MINING AT LAKE SUPERIOR.

SIB,—The mining companies of Lake Superior are just now making oublic their statements of accounts and reports of the respective mines

for the year 1866. For the benefit of your readers, I condense those of two of the most important:—

QUINCY MINE, in Houghton County, sunk to the 12th level, produced from 5103 fms, of ground broken 1380 tons 14 lbs. of mineral, yielding 83.50 per cent. of fine copper, making the yield of ingot copper 452 pounds to the fathom. The mine being on what is known as a stamp ledge the greater portion of mineral returned is of that cleans at the proof of the company of the

about \$1'50 per ton; miners employed, 227; total number of men employed, 598. Receipts, actual and estimated, and expenses for the year are as follows

Showing profit for the year \$ 50,273'86

The directors conclude their reports aying—"They anticipated being able to congratulate the stockholders on the passage of the Tariff Bill by Congress, which, by putting a specific duty on copper and copper ores, would place our mining industries on a fair footing in our own markets, but at the last moment are disappointed by the failure of the whole Bill." The agent sums up as follows:—"The product, it will be seen, is rather more than that of the previous year, and the cost somewhat less, but the same causes as heretofore have lessened the profit. The unprecedented high price of all mining supplies and materials, and the great cost of living, have for the last two years hung as a dead weight upon the business of copper mining, and in connection with the extremely low price of copper, have been so de-trimental to the interests of Lake Superior that many companies have been forced to abandon works which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been looked upon with encouragement and favour." With reference to the state of the mine, he says—"We have every reason to suppose that with the same amount of ground broken and handled

CLIFF MINE, in Keweenaw County, sunk to the 14th level, produced from 2383 fathoms of ground broken 1253 tons 119 pounds of

mineral, yielding 60 per cent. of ingot copper, making the refined metal equal to 630 pounds per fathom. The amount of mi produced is as follows:—

Rock stamped for the year amounts to 20,730 tons, at a cost of \$18,550.92, being 89.42 c. per ton. Miners employed for the year, 181; total number of men employed, 357. The receipts and expending

total number of hier copy
foot up as follows:—

Copper already sold 99,997-82

Copper to sell 99,997-82

Silver sold 4,038-80

Receipts from rents 2,058-8

\$291,481-61 99,997.82 4,033.80 2,558.28 \$469,440-93

Ascertained expenses \$291,481-61
Estimated for smelting, &c. 20,515-20 311,596-81

Profit for the year \$11,596-81

Profit for the year \$11,596-81

Profit for the year \$11,596-81

The most important item in the report of the directors is that "a, superintendent thinks that the product of the mine for the curse year will equal and perhaps exceed that of the last."

These returns are from the two largest producing mines of last year and from the foregoing it may be gathered that Quincy copper us sold and valued at 28-67 c. per pound, while the cost of producin was 26-50 c., elayoning a profit of 2-17 c. per pound. Ingot copper sells in its valued at an average of 28-85 c., and costs the company to produce 19-45 c., showing a profit of 9-40 c. per pound. Ingot copper sells in New York, according to latest advices, at 23-50 c., disposing of the Quincy copper at that rate, and they lose 3 c. per pound, or one \$69,000 on the year's operations; while the Cliff profits reduced by 5-35 c. per pound would be \$86,000 less on the year's work.

The miner's cry universally seems to be for "a better price for metals." You in England have been hoping for and predicting a better state of things, so have we; and when there was a chance of the New Tariff Bill being passed by the late Congress there was something tangible in our hope, but the action of that body, however ation, factory to the English miner, leaves those of Lake Superior in lad position, for with copper at 30 c., and the present rates of wages selector of supplies prevailing, not more than half a score mines can not expenses; that the effect will be ruinous, if present rates prevail, as easily be seen. Advocating free trade in metals for the United State of supplies prevailing, not more than half a score mines can not expenses; that the effect will be ruinous, if present rates prevail, and easily be seen. Advocating free trade in metals for the United State at the proges thought ious wrong side. I am not politician enough to discuss the companies merits of protectio

do so an import duty sufficiently high to exclude foreign metal wa imposed. I am of Cornish extraction, feeling interested in everything that tends to the welfare of my countrymen at home, hoping to see that tends to the welfare of my countrymen at nome, noping we we the mines of our own county again assume the position they used to occupy; but I cannot disguise from myself the fact that the labor of one miner expended here can be made to produce twice as much copper as the same labour employed in Cornwall, and recent experations show that there is no prospect of exhaustion.

MINER Kewcenaw County, Michigan, April 23.

PROSPECTS IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

PROSPECTS IN THE CAMBORNE DISTRICT.

SIR,—In most of the great mineral districts of Cornwall mines were originally worked successfully to a shallow depth, abandoned for wast of adequate pumping power, and in course of time reworked by a content of the course of the reworked by a doubly successful, instances of which may be mentioned in the case of the flat Consolidate DMINES in Gwennap, where, after being wrought at a good post, they remained idle for 50 years, when they were again resuscitated, and feined in about 18 years the handsome profit of a quarter of a million sterling, below what can be accomplished by perseverance and adequate capital. Up 18 district which forms the subject of this letter, is another striking instance what can be accomplished by perseverance and adequate capital. Up 18 this mine yielded profits in the aggregate amounting to 296,0001, afterwhich became poor, and the bottom of the mine remaining idle for many years it is at last determined to prosecute the lode to a greater depth in search of theseon series of ore-bearing ground, which, happily, resulted in the discovery of are mine, which surpasses up to the present any other tin mine in the county; safe it to say that for the last 16 years the large sum of 802,000, worth of mines has been returned, out of which a large amount has been divided in dividend, basides this, it is impossible to estimate the value of available tin ground in serve, which must be enormous, and will serve to give the fortunate sharebolin has been returned, out of which a large amount has been divided in dividend, and it is not a surface of successful mining, brought about by simply following the are readily saleable at from 41. 10s. to 51, per share. WHEAL GOOTT, which is one of the surface of successful mining, brought about by simply following the ample of its rich neighbours—by sinking through what may be termed the sition rock, which separates both series of mineral-bearing ground, which is one proved to exist all through this district; and I will wenture

SILVER-LEAD MINES IN THE HELSTON DISTRICT.

SILVER-LEAD MINES IN THE HELSTON DISTRICT.

SIR,—Considering the depressed state of mining generally, particularly in tin and copper mines, it is desirable, in order to give exployment to those who are now in many instances either wholly of of employ, or earning barely sufficient to live, to find out how and where such employment can be given, with a prospect of advantage to both labourer and adventurer. Amongst the localities which offer a large field for remunerative enterprise I would especially name the old prose district, and, although the Penrose Mine has been discovered for a great control of the control of

rose district, and, although the Penrose Mine has been discovered for a muluber of years, perhaps there are but few mines the facts connected with mines are not intellected with mines the facts connected with mines and the working of the ore in the back of, and under, a large elvan course did not have a supplied to the old north and south lot and the working of the ore in the back of, and under, a large elvan course wide, with phosphate and carbonate of lead in it, within 10 ft. of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient of the workings, it appears that the elvan course fore mentioned was intersected near the bottom of the engine-shapes along lot was heaved by it, and, perhaps, disordered, little or nothing season lot of the sufficient of the s

recting an engine, (say) a 80-in. cylinder, at the old engine-shaft, the whole recting an engine, (say) a 80-in. cylinder, at the old engine-shaft, the whole see, see well as the old lode, can be had access to; and, as engines and piece, and the mine being situated in a very can now so got as a very low price, and the mine being situated in a very can now so got as a very low price of ground.

5, and spopen a large extent of ore ground.

5, and see the length. The average price of the ore sold within the last few at a see that the s

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR RELIEVING THE DISTRESS OF CORNISH MINERS.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR RELIEVING THE DISTRESS OF CORNISH MINERS.

II.,—The complicated events which are constantly taking place in world invariably plunge certain classes of the community into sory and want. As an example of this, we may refer to the deep tress which a short time ago prevailed in the manufacturing distent of this country, on account of the cotton famine, resulting the first of this country, on account of the cotton famine, resulting on the American war. The inhabitants of this district had it not entered. This distress has just passed by, but now our attention is called an thereo. This distress has just passed by, but now our attention is called our wall, which in its turn is now passing through a similar ordeal. This, is examined to Much has been said on this subject in the public papers, its least course of Breage and others, but one-half has not been fold. I have want of the cash of the control of Breage and others, but one-half has not been fold, its world on the subject in the public papers, its least course of Breage and others, but one-half has not been fold. I have want of the control of Breage and others, but one-half has not been fold. I have been said on the subject in the public papers, its least course of the public papers, its least course of the public papers, its least of the public papers, its least of the public papers, it was a serious of the public papers, it is least to leave their families behind, dependent on charity. How painful for those of the public papers, it is not been subject to the public papers, it is not paper and passed in the public papers, it is not papers and passed in the public papers, and all the endearments of domestic life must serious be a serious papers. For the public papers, and the public papers, and the public papers and papers and papers. I have public papers and papers. I have public papers and paper

WHEAL GRENVILLE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

WHEAL GRENVILLE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

a.—The columns of the Mining Journal being always open for the benefit of artise connected with the mining interest, I must ask you, on behalf of those reted in this mine, kindly to insert the following remarks. For years past al Graville has been prominently brought before the public, and heavy in the state of those made in it, on the faith of those representations of success, from time to time, have been brought forward by its promoters and agents, as a further endorsement of much that had been said, the reports of impecting sentences of the provided to plan figures, and not long ago the shareholders, to their interest, in the of resping some return for their confidence and outlay. Calculations have reduced to plan figures, and not long ago the shareholders, to their infinite beion, were told by Capt. C. Thomas, who inspected the mine, that in addition, were told by Capt. C. Thomas, who inspected the mine, that in a distinguished the state of the state

THE MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

To the Shareholders,—I have read the report of the directors, in which I ill to find anything at all encouraging. The pith of it, indeed, appears to me be an attempt to gain credit on the part of the directors for their masterly selling in the pith of the indeed, appears to me be an attempt to gain credit on the part of the directors for their masterly selling in the day the company was established, as necessitating more than usual miles and pridence. So far good, but what did their caution lead them to 'I think I can show that it led them to acts which proved an utter absence profesce. As if seared from their propriety, they run with the funds of the smeary to the Bank of England, where it is deposited, "so that," as they tell in a literate could be received," at the very time when money was yield, an attractionary rate of interest, some 12 per cent, on Exchequer Bills and massis. However, we might excuse them possibly for a fear of the very name. I can literate the funds of the association in that critical period, but surely the seret typo aspiring to direct a financial undertaking would have invested its massis. However, we might excuse them possibly for a fear of the very name is an extraordinary rate of heavy as the consolidated at soke of the country, here could have been no fear then; and as the investment could then have been as as a stary low price, there was the certainty of moderate interest, commend with first-rate security, while the depression lasted, and a much larger remarks and a start of the country. The profit on our capital. In point of fact, there would seem to have been no flacements to lead the directors to do otherwise with the capital of the country is employed the funds of the company in the purchase of undeveloped provities, and thereby have not only locked up the capital for an indefinite period, at also incurred further liabilities." But if they had done so it would only are still more strongly evolved an utter absence of all capacity, for

Bome are in liquidation, making heavy calls, and all the others at immensely heavy discounts, notwithstanding the command of millions of capital, the prestige of great names, and commercial experience of the very highest order. If these companies cannot sustain themselves with such powerful combinations, how can a little affair like the Mineral Rights Association, with its limited capital, indifferent management, and internal dissensions, be expected to succeed? As for the Mineral Rights floating any other company, why, in the present temper of the public mind, we might as well look to the late directors of the Leeds Banking Company, assisted by their manager, Mr. Greenland, placing successfully the shares of the Maydampeck Forest Company of Servia amongst their Yorkshire acquaintances. With a capital in hand of 29,000t, the directors have expended upwards of 7000t, or one-fourth of the paid-up capital, and have accomplished nothing. This sum of 7000t, is irretrievably lost, baving been expended in fruit-less journeys to Micaragua, California, and elsewhere, and in directors' feas, with other charges, including a loss of 288t. on re-sale of that safest of all commodities, buillion, remitted abroad. For this outlay, all that has been done is a speculation with the sum of 3914t. 18s. 3d. within the last two or three weeks, in very hazardous adventures, such as Otea Copper, Chontales, and Pestarena Gold shares. The first named (Otea Copper) your managing director, fr. Murchison, manages in his office; and of this 3914t. 18s. 3d., the sum of 538t. is sunk in Otea shares, which are totally unmarketable at any price; in fact, the concern is in such a state that circulars have this week been issued, inviting the shareholders to meet the directors, for the purpose of considering its very shaky position; whilst Chontales and Pestarena are highly hazardous investments.

At the meeting, yesterday, Mr. Murchison, your managing director, took occasion to object to my addressing you, on the ground that my shares had not yet

GOLD IN WALES-THE CASTELL CARN DOCHAN MINE.

GOLD IN WALES—THE CASTELL CARN DOCHAN MINE,
Sire,—Permit me to state a few facts as regards this subject. First of all, allow
me to inform all interested that we are progressing slowly at Castell Carn Dochan.
I made a new discovery lately, of great importance to the future development of
the mine, in the north-east part, where we found the lode cut off last year by a
cross-course. This cross-course disturbed the lode very much, heaving it several
fathoms from its regular course. However, its present appearance is favourable;
it is from 6 to 8 feet in width. I stamped a small quantity of the stuff from the
back of the lode, which yielded nearly 14 ozs. of gold. But the surface here is
so flat, and the lode is excavated to the level of the adit, which enables us to
raise more stuff in that spot. I would strongly recommend the company to drive
from the deep adit, in a north-easterly direction, under this new discovery of the
lode. There would be about 5 fathoms of cross-cut to drive through the country
first of all; after that the level would be all along on the course of the lode, and
would have 16 fathoms back from the upper level; and we could reasonably
expect to meet such again in driving on the same lode in the deep level. All
the gold raised hitherto was obtained from the back of the upper level; and
might not the ground under this level prove as rich or, perhaps, better than the
ground above it? Hitherto it has not been opened into, consequently we cannot
ascertain what it contains, but, in my opinion, it is deserving of a further trial.
Gold mining in Wales, at present, is not indeed in a very flourishing state,
but I believe that a little time will bring things right again. I well remember
the poor state of Clogau a few years ago, but soon after that, and in less than
two years time, I cleared for that company 26,000t. In profits from gold alone.
And at Castell Carn Dochan our total yield of gold is upwards of 1600 ounces,
which was obtained from \$600 tons of stuff, the average produce not being much
und

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The French Steam Maritime Transports Company has just presented its report for 1866. The concern known as the Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée delivered in the course of last year the remainder of the nine ships which were contracted for in 1865. These ships, which are 1200 tons burthen, were purchased for 27,2004, and enable the company to perform its Mokta-el-Hadid contract between the ports of Bona (Algeria) and Marseilles and Cette. Before proceeding further, it may be right to capital the nature of the Mokta-el-Hadid contract. By this tone of iron minerals from Aug. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1879. On the other hand, the Mokta Company is prohibited in case it should have more than 12,000 tone to carry annually from carrying them in other ships than those of the Martitime Transports Company without the consent of the latter. This contract continues to receive its execution, and the report just presented states that fresh augmentation in this department of the company's acrypting business. The company bought up last year a rival undertaking, which had two steamers running between Marseilles and Bona. The directors have been endeavouring to secure a further development of the Mediterranean with those of Brazil and La Plata. The contract of the company's acrypting business. The company was represented at the close of 1866 by 13 ships, which executed last year 164 vogages, and realised a nett profit of 12,9371, admitting of a dividend of 4s. 8d, per share, in addition to the 5 per cent, paid under the statutes.

The aspect of the Belgian iron market has undergone no material variation; the stock of pig continues considerable. The exports of iron minerals from Belgium during the first three months of 1867 amounted to 41,665 tons, while they were only 29,054 tons in the corresponding period of 1866. But it must not be forgotten that the eliveries made to Russia were the cause of this great augmentation, having amounted fully perfect of the search of the corresponding period of 1865. corresponding period of 1866 a total of 24,286 tons, and in the corresponding period of 1867 a total of 97,278 tons. The imports of coal from Prussia, which in the first three months of 1866 amounted to only 379 tons, attained in the first three months of this year an aggregate of 37,668 tons. The state of the Belgian coal market has not sensibly varied during the last few days; a slight upward movement has been noticed, but prices, upon the whole, remain much the same. The Belgian Collieries Company has declared a dividend of 5 percent., or 11. per share, of which 19s. per share is payable June 30, and the balance Nov. 30. The dividend of the Bleyberg-es-Montzen Mines and Foundries Company for 1866 is 61. 8s. per (201.) share, or 11. 5s. 7d. per fifth share. Meetings are announced as follows:—Caroline Mines Company, May 31, at Essen; and Carnifers-Sud Colliery Company, June 31, at Carniferss. The Prussian Coal Mining Association has adopted a resolution to the effect that in presence of the increasing employment of Westphalian combustible in Belgium and the North-East of France, it is to the interest of the provinces of the Rhine and of Westphalia that the Berg and Mark line should be united as soon as possible to the Belgian network.

Some transactions have taken place during the last few days as St. Dizier, but they have not had much effect upon the local trade. Rolled

Some transactions have taken place during the last few days at St. Dizier, but they have not had much effect upon the local trade. Rolled iron from charcoal-made pig is quoted at 8l. 8s. to 9l. per ton; ditto, from mixed pig, 8l. 8s.; ditto, coke-made, 7l. 12s. to 8l. per ton; special irons, 7l. 16s. to 8l. per ton. Some reductions would be made from these prices, in cases of important contracts; nevertheless, there appears to be a very marked reaction against a downward tendency. Producers seem disposed to restrict competition within certain limits, to espouse the ideas of union indicated by the committee of forgemasters, and to diminish production, if necessary. In the Moselle group the stock of pig is considerable; prices do not improve, but remain at 2l. 12s. to 2l. 17s. 6d. per ton, according to marks, without much bustness. Transactions in warrants present little activity; indeed, an advance in warrants can only be established with a sensible amelioration in the price of

iron and plates in France. Meetings are announced as follows:—Graissessac United Mines Company, May 31, at Montpellier; Conde-Mine Coal Mines and Bituminous Schists Company, June 3, at Paris; Campagnac Mines Company, June 4, at Paris; Frouard Blast Furnaces Company, June 4, at Paris; Pronard Blast Furnaces Company, June 6, at Paris; Pronard Blast Furnaces Company, June 6, at Paris; Prolard Blast Furnaces Company, June 6, at Paris; Pallières Mines Company, June 10, at Paris; Carlyino (Italy) Mines Company, June 6, at Paris; Pallières Mines Company, June 10, at Paris; Cruvino (Italy) Mines Company, June 10, at Paris; Carlyino (Italy) Mines Company, June 10, at Paris; and Bank of Mines, July 15, at Paris; at ther commencement of last week the tone of the market became sensibly firmer, and some sales of disposable were effected at 741, to 871., 10 tons to be delivered at the end of June making also 761. per ton. Subsequently, on the reception of advices from the Southern Seas the tendency became more feeble, and after having retrograded to 741, about 40 tons of disposable made 731. 10s. per ton. A small lot of United States, Minesota mark, realised 991, per ton. Copper has slightly improved at Paris, with the exception of Chilian in bars, which remains quiet at 741; English has made 801. and United States (Lake Superior) 881, per ton. The Marsellles copper market has been perfectly quiet; Toka is quoted for consumption at 761; Spanish at 741; reined Chilian and Peruvian, 821; roiled red copper for sheathing, 921; and yellow copper, 822, per ton. The German markets maintain their previous aspect; the improvement established recently, in consequence of the advices received from England, is maintained. A letter from Amsterdam says:—"our in market, after several days quiet, has again regained some activity, and under the influence of the more favourable advices received from England we have noted some affairs, first, at 534/4 fs., and 400 blocks at 534/4 fs., the trace at which the article now remains. Billiton has bee

Meetings of Mining Companies.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

THE NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday,—Mr. HERBY HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. HERBERT HEATH (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors stated that shaft No. 1, by draining the workings, had enabled the manager to avail himself of the steam-power formerly used for the saw and lathe in the workshops, also that this shaft and No. 2, together with the drivings from the bottom of the latter, south-east, will, as the directors believe, shortly prove that the three seams of coal now being worked continue in that direction, and demonstrate the existence of a large additional area of coal to be won. These works, of course, entailed the necessity of more steam-power; the directors have, consequently, sent out a 14-horse power portable engine, belting, &c., complete. This engine has by this time reached the colliery. They have also sent out a further supply of rope, chain, boring and blacksmiths' tools, all of which were urgently required by the manager. In order to obtain a constant supply of native labour, the manager has considerably enlarged the village by the erection of new huts; this tends to induce the coal cutters to remain on the spot, and obviates the difficulty sometimes experienced at seed time and harvest from the Coolies leaving to attend to their plots. With respect to the proposed arrangement with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the supply of coal, the pamphlet lately issued to the proprietors containing a letter from the Chairman, and copies of the whole correspondence between the two companies, leaves further comment unnecessary; in the manager's report will be found the opinion of Mr. R. Temple, F.S.A. &c. (Chief Commissioner of the Nagpoor Territory), as expressed by him at the Jubblepoor Expedition, of the samples of coal sent there by this company. The directors think that on reviewing the work done during the past fourteen months, the renewal of plant, building, repairing of bri

fourteen months, the renewal of plant, building, repairing or ordinged, that the amount expended during that period, the shareholders will be convinced that everything has been done to keep the works in an efficient state, and ready to supply coal when called upon to do so, with, at the same time, the smallest amount of outlay possible.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the directors had hoped that on the occasion of their meeting the shareholders at the close of the seventh year's operations, that they would have been enabled to announce to the proprietors something more satisfactory than the statement now in print. When last they were called together, and the heads of an agreement provisionally entered into between this and the Great Indian Peninsula Company laid before the shareholders, strong reasons existed for believing that thenceforward this would be a dividend-paying company. The difficulties which sprang up in the way of carrying out that agreement, and which ultimately led to the directors of this company putting an end to it altogether, were solely created by the railway company and its solicitors. The railway board said they could not go on with the question because they had not received Mr. Berkley's report, but that was no reason or argument why the Great Indian Peninsula Company could not tee each by the Attorney-General and Mr. Buller, and took the last letter from Messrs. White, Borret, and Co., they would see at once the whole drift for the matter, and that the agreement, as prepared by them, was very one-sided. It was utterly impossible for the directors of this company knew that Mr. Berkeley was going out. So they did, but they did not know it at the time the heads of agreement were settled. The simple fact was that this company was bound to supply coal to the railway on March 1, and the directors were not going to be bound on the part also differed in some essential points from the heads which were previously submitted to, and which received the sanction of, th wished them joy of their find. It was not very thick or extensive, and had a large seam of hard shale running through it, so that it was something more than problematical whether it would half pay the cost of working and fitting up the necessary machinery. This company's coal had been tried by the East India Railway, and found to answer admirably; and upon an analysis, the report is sued was that the coal produced from the Nerbudda Mine was fully equal to the best Welsh coal, and his own opinion was that when this coal was brought fresh wrought from the mine to Bombay, it would prove superior to, and command a higher price than, English coal. It was extremely difficult, and, at the same time trying, to go on for seven years without having a dividend, but the end was approaching, and the time coming when the shareholders would be in receipt of dividends which would amply compensate them for the patience they had been called upon to exercise. It was a question of compound interest. They put down the capital, the working, the calls, and the trouble, and would charge for all. He was not sorry the railway had not behaved properly, because he feit certain they could now get better terms. Other parties, merchants and traders, saw the advantages to which the railway company was blind; and from the negociations now pending he believed they might look for an early return. With the opening of the line to Jubblepoor there would be an increased consumption and an enhanced price could be obtained for coal, which he believed would be about 61, per ton, so that within a very short time he hoped the board would be about 62, per ton, so that within a very short time he hoped the board would be about 64, per ton, so that within a very short time he hoped the board would be about 64, per ton, so that within a very short time he hoped the board would be about 64, per ton, so that within a very short time he hoped the board would be about 64 the tries of the directors was to act in perfect bona fides towards the director of the rail

THE MINING TOURSAL

gathered therefrom that the mine was properly opened out, and all care had been taken to secure that the air in the mine should be of a pure and good quality, which was a great consideration in a hot climate. He wished to know, however, whether the measurement of the mine had been taken from the plan furnished by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, or those furnished by their own mining captains. He owned that he would rather treat with the Great Indian Peninsula Company than any other, because they were neighbours.

Mr. Ablest thought the wisest thing possible had been done in putting an end to the contract with the Great Indian Peninsula Company, and congratulated the directors upon having adopted the course mentioned.

The CRAIRMAN, in reply to the various speakers, said that the figures were taken from the measurements supplied by their own mining captains, and from the fortnightly reports furnished by them to the board. Taken generally, those measurements showed that, at least, about 46,000 tons of coal had been opened out, so that the company was perfectly justified in contracting to supply 500,000 tons. He thought the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company would awake to the fact that they had made a very great mistake. If the railway did not make a contract with this company for a supply of coal eighteen months or two years, at least, before they wanted the coal they must contract in this country, so as to send it out at least 18 months before they wanted it. The tendency of price was upwards, and from all he could gather, and from the negociations now pending with capitalists, the company would be in that position, in respect to other engagements, that it would be unable to supply the Great Indian Peninsula Company with coal. (Cheers). As to the question of a call, he trusted it would be possible for the directors to carry on the company the same as if the railway had carried out its engagements, without making any call upon the proprietors. The motion for the adoption of the report was put, and carrie

The motion was pass and the returned thanks.

The retiring directors, Major-General Downing and Mr. W. Foster, were unantously re-elected, as were also Messrs. Waddell and Co., the retiring auditors, and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the Chairman.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

mously re-elected, as were also Mesers. Waddell and Co., the retiring auditors, and the proceedings terminated with the enstomary compilment to the Chairman.

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,

Mr. PARKE PITTAR in the chair.

The report of the directors reminded the shareholders of the unprecedented state of panic and depression that had prevailed almost from the date the company was established, necessitating on the part of the board more than and prudence. The safety of the funds in had danned the company was established, necessitating on the part of the board more than and prudence. The safety of the funds in had danned to the company should require it there for the purchase of mineral properties, while in silver builton had to be remitted to Central America, in case the agents of the company should require it there for the purchase of mineral properties, while at the height of the panic alarge amount was deposited at the Bank of England, so that for a period no interest could be received on a large portion of the funds; and, again, for some months past the rate of interest has been very low. For these reasons the amount realised for interest on the unemployed capital of the company has not been so large as it would have been under ordinary circumstances. The directors had in view, in the first instance, the acquisition of certain gold mining properties. The central America, which they had been led to believe were of great value. They accordingly arranged with one of their collegues, accompanied by a well-known mining engineer, to proceed to that country and established company, it appeared that country and established company, it appeared that the property was of too limited an extent to justify the completion of the contract. Much time decreased and the process of the company, it appeared that the property was of too limited an extent to justify the completion of the contract. Much time was necessarily o

ing made to realise large profits; and should they retain the confidence and support of the shareholders, they have no doubt that the results of their proceedings in the ensuing year will show that their expectations are well founded.

The CHAIRMAN said he rose to propose that the report of the directors and balance-sheet be received and adopted, with the confident anticipation that the explanations he was about to give of the manner in which the directors had acted since the constitution of the company would dispet the misapprehensions which appeared to exist among some of the shareholders. They were all aware to tat this company was established soon after the publication of the fabulous resources of the Chontales gold fields, when it was imagined that valuable properties in that district could be obtained upon exceedingly favourable terms. The first object, therefore, of the directors was to find persons in whom they could confide to carry out any financial arrangement that might be necessary, and at the same time competent to investigate and report upon the value and capabilities of mineral properties. Accordingly, Capt. Watson, R.N., accompanied by Capt. Barrati, a practical miner, proceeded to the Chontales gold fields, where they found that the extraordinary kind, and, consequently, Capt. Watson exercised a wise discretion in advising the directors to abandon the idea of directing their attention to Nicaragus. At that time a value halve property, situated in California, was offered to the company, and, from the reports received, the directors had reason to believe its would prove to be very good. They placed themselves in communication with Mr. John Arthur Phillips, a well-known authority upon such matters, who agreed to investigate the property in question; but the result was that, although favourable reports were given, still the directors finding that great expense was incurred in investigating property in question; but the result was that, although favourable on the matter. Mr. Phillips reported favou in Ayrshire, about which the most extravagant statements were flated, investigated, but it was found to be comparatively worthless. After that, the directors were introduced by a shareholder now present to a property in South Wales, but, upon examination, it was abandoned. Mr. Darlington took a favourable view of it in the first instance, but it was not always a question of the amount of mineral in a property so much as the means and facilities for its conveyance and transit to market. After Mr. Darlington visited it, he expressed a desire that an engineer having a knowledge of the locality should be called in, whose report was not sufficiently satisfactory to induce the directors to proceed further with it. That brought the time up to within two ments of the present meeting. Various other properties had been brought before the directors, but they were in abeyance until the result of this meeting was known. He trusted the shareholders would give the board credit for having exercised discretion and judgment in their past proceedings, which would be accepted as an evidence of what they were likely to do in the future. (Hear, hear.) Adverting to the balance-sheet, he stated that he had no doubt the item for broker's charges had been observed. It was a suval item, and in their case certainly not so very excessive. The item under the head of "investigating account" could not be considered exorbitant when the investigations that had been made were considered, nor pid he think the amount of 7754, for directors' remuneration, rent, salaries, &c., for 12 months could be regarded as extravagant. As to the item "investments in sundry established companies," he might say if those investments had been made with the intention of merely speculation, he (the Chairman) would be the first to oppose such a proceeding. (Hear, hear.) But having capital at command, surely the directors could not do better than to exercise the power given them under the Articles of Association, by taking advantage of the depressed state of the market

operations; but he could assure the meeting they had a very feasible plan of operations. They could take advantage of, and turn to a very good profit, the faults and misfortunes of others, for they all knew that many sound properties were brought to grief from reckless management, many more from want of sufficient capital to fully develope them; and the board were in a position at any moment to take advantage of these circumstances, when it could be done in a way that would act very beneficially to the shareholders of the Mineral Rights Association. (Hear, hear.) The directors could have no object in view but the promotion of the best interests of the association. Himself and one friend helds about one-eighth of the shares, so that he had great personal interests in the success of the enterprise. He was aware that a proposition was about to be made for the dissolution of the company, and if the directors were to consult their own personal convenience, and were desirous of being relieved of much anxiety and responsibility, they would probably accord with such a proposition; but having accepted the office, they would continue to faithfully discharge the duties pertaining thereto, however-responsible and arduous they might be, so long as they retained the confidence of the majority of the shareholders; but, on the other hand, the board would not oppose any proposition for the dissolution of the company if wished by a majority of the enterprise, be concluded by moving that the report of the directors and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMSON seconded the preposition, and in doing so stated that the directors were entitled to the cordial thanks of the shareholders for the prudent way in which they had conserved the assets during a period of such unparalleled financial and commercial distrust and ruin.

Mr. G. BATTERS considered the directors were entitled to the best thanks of the shareholders, and if the directors were entitled to the company as success, they were entitled to the hearty support of

be little chance of the remaining assets, which amounted to about 15s. per share, being made worth 20s said be was one of those who had signed the requisition Mr. Persi Warson said be was one of those who had signed the requisition some time since for the convening of a meeting to consider the propriety of dissolving the company; and although, next to the Chairman, he was the largest shareholder, he was still of the same opinion, if the directors had not in view seme legitimate investments in really good properties.

After a lengthened discussion, during which Mr. J. BATTERS and Mr. AVENS advocated the dissolution of the company, the motion adopting the report and balance-sheet was put and carried unanimously. The CHAIMAN stated that the particular woo three desirable properties were before the directors, which seems that yo produce very satisfactory results.—Mr. J. BATTERS moved that the meeting should be adjourned for three weeks, for the purpose of obtaining the decision of the shareholders as to the desirability of dissolving the company.—Mr. H. EMANUEL seconded the proposition; but the feeling of a large portion of the meeting being against it, it was not pressed.

position; but the resing or a large paraset.

Was not pressed.

The CHAIRMAN pledged himself, on the part of the board, that no call should be made without the express sanction of the shareholders, and that the next general meeting should be held in about six months hence, to report progress.

Messrs, Brandt, and Ledbury and Co., were appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

GREAT BARRIER LAND, HARBOUR, AND MINING CO.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, —Colonel BAZALGETTE in the chair.
Mr. J. H. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening

offices, Austinfriars, on Tuesday, —Colonel BAZALGETTE in the chair. Mr. J. H. MURCHISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors (an abstract of which appeared in last week's Journal) was taken as read. It stated that the property of the company consists of 26,165 ares, of which 5195 have been cleared and partially cleared; 116 head of cattle, 1637 sheep, the saw-mill, 2000 fully paid-up-hares in the Otea Company, and the royalty of 1-20th on the ores sold from the Otea Copper Mine; but little hope can be entertained of the successful development of the resources of the property without fresh capital being raised, and an energetic and efficient management adopted on the spot, with ample funds at command. Recent advices from the octony report that considerable tracts of land on the Great Barrier Island, lying south of the company's property, have, during the past year, been taken up. The influx of population likely to result from the purchase of these allotments cannot but exercise a favourble influence on the value of this company's property, by creating a demand for farm produce, and by tending to the establishment of more frequent communication with Auckland, the want of which has hitherto greatly impeded the business of the company.

The CHAIRMAM moved the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. Mr. P. WRIGHT seconded the proposition; and in reply to questions from different sharcholders, stated that debentures amounting to 10,000, was the total issued, although power was given to the directors to issue 20,000, worth, with the authority of a special meeting. There was no doubt that a further considerable outlay must be incurred to make the various resources of the property productive, but he much questioned the policy of incurring that expenditure just now. The more immediately important point for the sharcholders to consider was the best way to carry on the company's lands, be thought there was some reason to hope that the step recently taken by the Gove

Mr. ANDREW asked if any sort of extende components as to the about on conjectural.

Mr. ANDREW suggested the propriety of adjourning the meeting until the directors had received the land returns up to December.

Mr. Wright could not see what possible advantage would result from such information, inasmuch as certainly not more than 100 additional acres had been cleared.—Mr. Parke Pittran was of opinion that the most judicious course for them to pursue was to allow the whole concern to lay failow, as it were, for some two or three years, for there was no doubt that in itself the property in ordinary times was capable of producing a handsome revenue to the shareholders; sufficient, indeed, in two or three years to repay the whole of them for their outlay.

Mr. WRIGHTS aid there was no doubt that the saw-mill one year in good work would pull them through all their difficulties.

Mr. MONON said that in the event of a demand for timber springing up in or about Auckland, which it was not unreasonable to suppose would be the case when the commerce of the place improved, the company would be at once placed in a position of profit, from the fact that upon their property there was an almost illimitable supply of timber of the most valuable description.

Mr. WRIGHT said if the Otea Company paid them the balance of their purchasemoney it would place the Great Barrier Company in a comfortable financial position?—Mr. PARKE PITTAR, in reply to a question, said he did not apprehend there would be any difficulty in obtaining a renewal of the debentures, being in most cases held by the shareholders.

After some further discussion, it was arranged that information upon certain points, more particularly as to the land returns, should be obtained from Mr. Allom, the manager, and that a special meeting should be convened upon the receipt of such information.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Mr. Bazalgette was re-appointed the auditor.

Mr. Parke Pittar, referring to the Otea Copper Company, stated there was

The retiring directors were re-necton, and according to the auditor.

Mr. PARKE PITTAR, referring to the Otea Copper Company, stated there was no question about the quantity nor the quality of the ore, the only question was how to get the necessary capital.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for the continuance of their unremunerated services. The meeting then separated.

WEST CANADA MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the com-

pany's offices, Queen-street-place, yesterday,
Mr. W. GLADSTONE in the chair.
The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors, of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

It is with great regret that the directors have to announce that the depressed state of the copper market during the past year very seriously interfered with the profits of this undertaking. The quantity of ore shipped from the Weilington and Huron Bay Mines in 1866 was 2830 tons, of an average assay of about 23 per cent. of fine copper, against 2834 tons of 21½ per cent. assay in 1863, thus the quantity of fine copper contained in the ore of last year was equal to an increase of 183 tons of ore over the quantity for 1865. It will be observed by the 22 per cent. of fine copper, against 2834 tons of 21½ per cent. assay in 1865, thus the quantity of fine copper contained in the ore of last year was equal to an increase of 193 tons of ore over the quantity for 1865. It will be observed by the statement of accounts for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 that the amount at which last year's ores are credited in the costs and returns account is 49,3194. Its. 3d., and that the profit resulting from the same is 6921. 168. 2d. Adding to this the sums of 7234. Os. 6d. received for rents at the Bruce Mines, and 1264. 158. for wharfage, and the total profit for the year is 14524. Its. 8d. This result, it must be confessed, is very different from what was anticipated, but the diminution of the profit may be said to have arisen chiefly from the unfortunate condition of the copper market, and the low prices which haveso long ruled, as had the same rates been obtained as in 1865 the profit would have been upwards of 40001. Nonly did the company, therefore, suffer most materially in the value obtained for its produce, but very great delay was met with in endeavouring to disposed some large parcels of ore which were forwarded to New York, and which at length had to be transhipped to Liverpool, after the American market had been repeatedly, but vainly, tried for the sales of the same. The effect of the above state of affairs was not only to disappoint the directors in their expectation of being able to pay a dividend last autumn, but to compel them to obtain temporary loans from the company's bankers and others to enable them to carry on the current operations. In order to enable these loans to be repaid, and to ease the financial condition of the company, the directors deemed it right in January last, in virtue of the authority given them by the Articles of Association, to borrow the sum of 10,0000, on the security of mortgage bonds of the company, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum. The following sums have been transferred from the profit and loss account on D

directors contemplate, in view of the present position of the comp some further restriction in the rate of outlay there.

In conclusion, the directors would remark that although the pushes and successful disappointment, they yet feel that a fair improvement of the company again to make good processing the summer have suffered severely from the low prices which have so look this undertaking has not been an exception. It must be toped the now over, and that better prices may in future be offered of these mines. Every effort will he made to carry on the company as economically as possible, and with this view, and by way of edirectors have diminished their own fees by one-half. Experiment be made in regard to smelting the ores, which it is hoped may rebeing enabled to adopt that process with advantage, and by reduce of the produce to effect a great saving in the cost of bringing it the directors regret that they cannot now declare any dividend, by that when the shipments of ore, which have now commenced, shall that when the shipments of ore, which have now commenced, shall that when the shipments of ore, which have now commenced, shall the company's finances will be so much improved as to addistribution of profits.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the report was not and

received, the company's mances will be so much improved as to admit of a distribution of profits.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the report was not all that out be wished, but the directors were doing all in their power, and wishe be advice, to reduce the expenditure to the minimum. Their position at the best advice, to reduce the expenditure to the minimum. Their position entirely due to the low price of copper; they had been solling at list feature instead of 19s., and this could not go on, as the present price was too loss most mines to go on at all. It may be remembered that is, difference in the made a difference in profit of 3000l. They had spent some money on the made a difference in the mance of the tranship to Liverpool. He concluded by moving the adoption of the regarding that the profit of the directors was not priced by the meeting. He was disappointed with the prospects of the Bruce Mina, was had now been three years in course of development, and the appearance not so encouraging as they should be.

The CHAIRMAN did not agree with that opinion as to the mine; and win a gard to the publication of the report of the directors—that profit was is to meet the publication of the report of the directors—the report was in the meeting. All the summary of the accounts from the other side, which had because placed in the shareholders' hands

Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS was much gratified to find that it was intended to

merely a summary of the accounts from the other side, which had been star placed in the shareholders' hands
Mr. John Phillips was much gratified to find that it was intended to in attention to the smelting. This was very different even to the case of the company—it was not a question of 10s, per ton freight, but of 5t, per to were, of course, disappointed at not having received the dividend, but is a sidered the explanation satisfactory, for, beyond question, the difference has copper market was equal to a difference of 20 to 25 per cent.

The report and accounts were then unanimously carried, and upon they sition of Mr. R. McCallan, seconded by Mr. Hill, Messrs. Thomas Ges a W. Gladstone were re-elected directors. Mr. Joseph George was then reduced and lore, and 25 guineas voted to him as remuneration. The usual companions are voted to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPAN

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD MINING COMPAN An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held as London Tavern, yesterday,—Mr. HENBY HAYMEN in the chair. Mr. JOHN E. DAWSON (the secretary) read the notice course the meeting, as follows:—

"Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary general meeting of that pany will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, the of May, 1867, at 120 clock, to anthorise the directors to pay an interminding The CHAIRMAN said it would be remembered that when he last the pleasure of addressing the proprietors, some three moests.

"Notice is nereby gives, that an extraordinary general meeting of the pany will be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Pridays of May, 1867, at 120 closek, to authorise the directors to pay an interinding the pleasure of addressing the proprietors, some three mosts in the grave it as his opinion that the board would be able at the meeting, he he gave it as his opinion that the board would be able at the meeting, he to declare an interim dividend of at least 2s, per share, making the amount of the property has gratification they found their ideas as to the working of the property has gratification they found their ideas as to the working of the property has the total amount standing to the credit of profit and loss, including the theory of the property has the control of the property has gratification they found the month, had learntholders, by the illipse of the property has the control of the property and the control of the property has the control of the property and the property and the control of the property and the property and the control of the property and the

DYFNGWM MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at 20, St. Helen's-place,

A meeting of shareholders was held at 20, St. Helen's pass, Friday, May 24,—Sir CLAUDE E. SCOTT, Bart., in the chair.

After reading the notice of meeting, which was for ordinar's ness, and special to consider a proposal to remodel the company, to receive posals to sell the property, to forfelt shares, &c., it became evident that body of dissentients to the controlling power of the concern was, for the find during the last seven years, present, and that a change would be insided.

A report of the last manager (Mr. Edward Davies) was put forward new when Mr. Balcombe enquired the date of their manager's resignation.

during the last seven years, present, and that a change would are all the Areport of the late manager (Ar. Edward Davies) was put forward ally when Mr. Balcombe enquired the date of their manager's resignation when Mr. Balcombe enquired the date of their manager's resignation.

Mr. Balcombe did not consider it decent that, nearly three months sint retirement, the company should have foisted upon it such a report; and moved, and it was carried unanimously—"That the said report be not result that the weekly reports of the working agent (Captain Hancot) was On this being done, a report by the same agent, made June 23, 1866, was for and read, and this was foilowed by the apecial report of Capt. Johns of Lilywernog (obtained at Mr. Balcombe's expense, and published in the Araborate of May 18).

The accounts showed a debit balance of 9011. Resolutions were passed in gabeolutely forfeited 506 sharer in arrear of call, making a call of its share, anticipated to realise 11641, payable on June 15, when a most score somewhat irregular discussion enaued, in which Mr. Begole, of bush of the Mr. Child, Mr. Baker, and others took part. It was elicited that worth of lead ore had been raised and sold during the last 18 years. Thair worth of lead ore had been raised and sold during the last 18 years. Thair worth of lead ore had been raised and sold during the last 18 years. Thair worth of lead ore had been entirety, and suggesting an offer.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., the owner of the adjoining mine (Ophille, was for the purchase of the entirety, and suggesting an offer.

Mr. EDWARD DAVIES, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Balcombe, and the the way.—Notwithstanding this, and some doubt being expressed as the tension in question being on the run of the lode, a strong feeling was not to sell. The case of the Rhowhyddol Mines was evidenced, which fra same office was knocked and sold for about the value of the machiner, we have the subject of the present manager, admitted that the Rhoswyddol Mines was reflected which for some of the pres

of Capi. John Davis, of Llywernog, who lately inspected the mine at the ance of one of the shareholders, it is expedient that a committee of investing a bloud be appointed, with the usual powers, having access to the books on should be employed and that after such investigation they report terms of the company, and that after such investigation they report recommendation to the shareholders at a general meeting to be called recommendation to the shareholders at a general meeting to be called in the next two months, and that the following gentlemen compose such in the next two months, and that the following gentlemen compose such little :—Mr. Balcombe, Mr. Young, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Child, and Mr. Baker."

GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY.

GLYNRHONWY SLATE COMPANY.

the annual meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's se, on Thursday,—Mr. John Milton in the chair.

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a dividend, at the rate of 61. per cent. upon the paid-up capital,

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de company, was declared, leaving an estimated surplus profit of secondary, was declared, leaving an estimated surplus profit of secondary.

T. W. CRAGG (the manager), in his report upon the property.

T. W. CRAGG (the manager), in his report upon the property.

T. W. CRAGG (the manager), in his report upon the property.

The their slate continues to prove of an excellent quality, and is quite equal that their slate continues to prove of an excellent quality, and is quite equal to a var been in abeyance during the past year, owing to the original containing in quarry isaf. New gontractors have now been found, and the making in Quarry isaf. New gontractors have now been found, and the man and North-Western Railway have been induced to take an interest ine, and a Bill has just passed through the House of Commons, authorising ine, and a Bill has just passed through the House of Commons, authorising the House of Lords in about a fortnight, and immediately thereafter the set his one of Lords in about a fortnight, and immediately thereafter the set his substances of the common set of the common will be common with the common set of the comm

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

instriction of civil Engineers, given by Mr. John Fowler, its President, on Tuesday I Engineers, given by Mr. John Fowler, its President, on Tuesday I Engineers, given by Mr. John Fowler, its President, on Tuesday I Engineers, given by Mr. John Fowler, its President, on Tuesday I and the considerable merit, as well as of models and mines of engineering works and machines, which are likely to important the models of considerable merit, as well as of models and imens of engineering works and machines, which are likely to hasting celebrity to their producers. Mr. Siemens flashing electifications by Colonel Jervols, C.B.; Milroy's attention of the models of fortifications by Colonel Jervols, C.B.; Milroy's a cavator; Hunter's tunnelling and quarrying machinery; Howard's the exercise of the models of fortifications by Colonel Jervols, C.B.; Milroy's attention of the colone of

riles, and the cylinder from the vertical during the course of excavation also place. And added to these advantages is the important circumstance he expense attending its working is comparatively trifling, as skilled workers not required.

First cartending its working is comparatively trifling, as skilled workers not required.

First cartinos.—The models of fortifications lent by the War tment through Col. Drummond Jervols, C.B., R.E., A.I.C.E., would have serily of attention for their finish, even if the forts represented had caused willows in the control of their finish, even if the forts represented had caused works of attention for their finish, even if the forts represented had caused willows in the control of a casemated fort constructed of granite, with iron shields, so tiers of acasemated fort with the control of the casemates will have been control of the control of the casemates will have been control of the casemates will be control of the casemates will have been control of the casemates will have been control of the casemates will have been control of the control of the casemates will be a control of the control of the casemates will be a control of the control of the casemates will be a control of the contro

can careely be overestimated,

o PNEUMATIC HOIST.—The principle involved in this invenesame as that in the Nautilus diving-bell—the diving-bell being made
appropose of a counterbalance weight, and to raise and lower the cages,
as the weight is filled with air or water. It is the invention of Messrs,
d Wrightson, and is manufactured by the firm to which the latter gencloses (Messes, Head, Wrightson, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees. To
bell a vaire is opened, which admits air to the under side of the bell.
ligibles a sufficient around belogs (Messys, Head, Wrightson, and Co., of Stockton-on-Tees. To he bell a value is opened, which admits air to the under side of the bell, it displaces a sufficient amount of water to give the required buoyancy; then rises, when at the top the air is let out, on which the balance-sinks again. In the application of this hoist to blast-furnaces, a wrought-be to 6 to 6ft, displaced to 10 to 10

Low Moor Ironworks, Yorkshire, some time since turned his attention to the subject, and the result was shown in the vollection on Tuesday evening. Immediately in front of a Cornish boiler is placed a Jucke's furnace, surrounded with brickwork, or other material, or supplementary boiler, and the flame and heated gases are conveyed directly from the furnace into and through the flues of the boiler. Furnaces of this description have before been employed in combination with boilers, but the intense heat has been carried immediately from the furnace to the bottom of the boiler, where the greatest accumulation of sediment naturally exists. This accumulation has prevented the most effective absorption of heat, and the material and joints of boiler bottom have become injuriously affected. When brickwork is used, for surrounding the Juckes furnace, it is made hollow, and the front of the ash pit is provided with doors, so that the air required for the combustion of the finel is conveyed through the brickwork; by this arrangement the heat from the brickwork surrounding the furnace is utilised, for the air as it passes through the hollow portion absorbs a part of the heat, and thereby facilitates the combustion. Provision is made for the expansion and constraction of the furnace by building it in a frame moveable on rollers and connected to the boiler, to allow of the requisite expansion and contraction without injury to the brickwork. The result of the application of the invention is, that smoke is prevented and economy of tuel effected, and very little alteration of brickwork is required for its adaptation to ordinary internal flued Cornish boilers.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—May 22: J. Carrick Moore, M.A., F.R.S. (Vice-President), in the chair. Elias J. Beor, mining engineer, Swansea; Harmer Edward Moore, C.E., St. George's road, Belgravia; Henry Alleyne Nicholson, B.Sc., Nicholson-street, Edinburgh; Henry Waugh, C.E., Gainsborough, Lincolushire; and the Rev. Francis Lie Grix White, M.A., Croxton Parsonage, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, were elected Fellows. The following papers were read:—
1.—"On the Bone-caves near Crendi, Zebbug, and Melheha, in the Island of Malta," by Capt. T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., C.B., F.R.S., F.G.S.
2.—"On the Lower Lias of the North-east of Ireland," by Ralph Tate, A.L.S. Great Britain," by Ralph Tate, A.L.S., F.G.S.
4.—"On the Rhettle Beds near Gainsborough," by F. M. Burton, F.G.S.
On Wednesday the following papers will be read:—1. "On some striking Instances of the Terminal Curvature of Slaty Laminæ in West Somerset," by D. Mackintosh, F.G.S.—2. "The Alps and the Himalayas: a Geological Comparison," by Prof. H. B. Medlicott, A.B., F.G.S.—3. "On the Post-glacial Structure of the South-east of England," by Searies V. Wood, jun., F.G.S.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was

son," by Frof. H. B. Meditectt, A.B., F.G.S.—3. "On the Post-glacial Structure of the South-east of England," by Searies V. Wood, jun., F.G.S.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was held on Tuesday, in the Peter-street Museum; Mr. E. W. Binney presiding.—Mr. Greenwell read a short description of a trilobite, found in the Camerton Collery in the coal measures of East Somersetshire. Mr. Horsfall exhibited two specimens of Davy lamps with improved locks and fastenings. In the more important one there was no lock, and the feature of the improvement was that before the lamp could be opened the light must necessarily be extinguished; this was effected by drawing down the wick with the gear that unscrewed the lamp. The arrangement is a new one, and is known as Waldenstrom's patent.—Mr. Hegginbottom, jun., read a paper respecting the construction of the mine at Dukinfield known as the Astley Deep Pit. The paper contained much statistical information. The depth of the pit was said to be 688% yards, and the temperature in the workings was shown to be very low. At 11 o'clock on Monday morning the heat at the surface was 58%, at the pit bottom 64%, and in the return air-roads, after the air had circulated through the workings, it was 71°. The discussion which followed showed that there are great variations in the temperature of different mines, and that the increase of heat is not proportionate to the increase of depth. The temperature of the mines of the same depth in other parts. One gentleman remarked that there is a greater increase in one description of strata than in another.—The Chairman called attention to a large ontburst of gas which had recently taken place in a mine at Ebbw Vale, the force of which he had heard had removed 30 tons of coal from the face of the workings, and liberated 200,000 cubic feet of gas.—Mr. Joseph Dickinson remarked that he had heard of the same occurrence, but such matters were frequently exagerated.

cubic feet of gas.—Mr. Joseph Dickinson remarked that he had heard of the same occurrence, but such matters were frequently exaggerated.

THE SAFETY-LAMP—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS.—At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Dickinson said there was a most important question to them in the papers of March 23, in relation to certain experiments which had been made at the Hetton Colliery with the Davy lamp. It was some years since himself, with Mr. Horsfall and the late Mr. Goodwin, wanted the society to institute a set of experiments as to the velocity with which it was necessary for fire-damp to imping against a Davy lamp to cause an explosion. They were prevented from making experiments at the time from causes which he need not then state, but the matter had since been taken up by the North of England Institute of Mining Englueers. Their first series of experiments had already been published. They were made in a hox in which was a lamp revolving at certain velocities, ascertained with great care, but it was found that they were not sufficiently accurate, as there might be a momentary increase at the time of the explosion, and the mere motion of the lamp might cause a certain eddy. Means were adopted to prevent as much as possible these effects, but still there was the after-damp caused by the lamp burning the gas; so, although they found that by revolving the lamp in this box they could fire through the lamp at a velocity of 13 feet per second, they determined to resort to more accurate experiments. They had since made these experiments, and he thought they had now got them on such a footing that they were an exact model of what took place in a coal mine when an explosion occurred. They got a wooden pipe, 12½ inches by 5½ inches in section, with glass windows at one side, and hinged top, in which the safety-lamp was placed, opposite one window, and one of his (Dickluson's) anemometers opposite another, which showed by the inclination of the vane the exact velocity during the whole of the experiments. By mixing the g THE SAFETY-LAMP-IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS .- At the Man-

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHIVERTON MOOR.—To those who are deeply interested in this mine, and at this highly important epoch in its career, the sayings and doings of those who ought to know something about it are naturally of some value. Among the many opinions expressed, there has probably been none more to the point, nor marked by more sound common sense, than that of Mr. Edward Cooke, in last week's Journal, where he says that if the lode now working is not the West Chiverton ided then so much the better for the value and prospects of Chiverton Moor, inasmuch as while the productive value and excellent prospects of the present ided have become an established fact, there cannot be the slightest question that the rich West Chiverton lode must pass right through Chiverton Moor, so that it contains two rich ides instead of one. Mr. Cooke is well known to have been long intimately connected with this mine and the district; hence this opinion coming from him is considered to be of much value by the adventurers. Chiverton Moor is, perhaps, at this moment about the most important and interesting young mine in the list, a position which it takes, of necessity, from its immediately joining that splendid deposit of wealth, West Chiverton, the valuable lode of which must traverse Chiverton Moor before it can enter any other sett.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—The value of the lode under the 52 fm. level

other sett.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—The value of the lode under the 52 fm. level is something extraordinary; 16 feet of it has been opened in width, and this ground has yielded over 9 tons of lead ore per lineal fathom.

WHEAL CHIVERTON is now getting into a capital state of working, with all liabilities charged up, and an excellent cash balance in hand, in addition to the last call of 2s. 6d. per share, making together but little short of 900l. In favour of the adventurers. This, with the great improvement in the mine from the 100 to the 110 fathom levels, which are now driving in such fine oourses of silver-lead ores, will, I have no doubt, soon place the property in a dividend state. Shareholders should bear this in mind, and watch their property carefully now they are about to reap a rich reward. Bearing in mind the immense deposits of ore now being laid open in West Chiverton in the 100 and 110 fm. levels, east of the eastern engine-shaft, those levels are being driven in virgin ground towards Wheal Chiverton, and it will be seen by the extraordinary propris of the rich West Chiverton that the 100 and 110 fm. levels east are far the beat yet seen in this part of that extraordinary mine. Therefore, the shareholders in Wheal Chiverton have, there is little doubt, as plendid fature, from the excellent prospects of the bottom levels of the mine.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—Haying had occasion to go through this set on Wednesday, I saw the stuff which had come from the new improvement, and my impression is that the importance of this discovery is not yet fully ascertained. I come to the conclusion, from enquiries made, that with an if-fm back, made between the 28 and 38 fm. levels, which will be communicated by means of a rise in the back of the 38, and a valuable lode in both the 38 rise and the 28 east ond, which is 8 fms. in advance of the rise, some good reserves will be laid open, and which will ten greatily to enhance the value of the property, and make it yet one of the priges of 1867.

PROVIDENCE MINES meeting was h

ton less than the average of the last 15 years. The report is highly satisfactory. The ends, stopes, &c., are valued at over 260l, per fm. With the anticipated advance in the larger dividends may be fully expected.

NORTH TRESKERSHY.—People say there are "Hermits" slighted and overlooked in the mining world as well as at the "Derby." It is important to notice that the shaft sinking below the 120 is going through ore of more or less value. Any improvement here would instantly add immensely to the value of the mine, and it is obvious that good tribute ground is being every day opened, while driving east and west, as soon as the next level is reached, will be pretty sure to lead to some more very valuable discoveries. Other points are improving. WHEAL MARGERY adjoins Providence, and is on the same run of tia-bearing lodes, and before the capital about to be raised by the issue of new shares is expended, the same satisfactory results may be fully relied on. The mine is worked with energy and economy, and the attention of capitalists should be at once directed to this rich mining district.

IMPROVED COAL-WASHING MACHINERY.—Reference was made at the International Exhibition of 1862 to the invention of Mr. Edmund Edwards, for jigging mineral ores, the improvement consisting in substituting a flexible diaphragm and tappets for the plunger in the ordinary Saxon jigging machine. Since that time it has been introduced for coalwashing purposes, and during the past week an excellent machine, manufactured upon this principle in sheet-iron instead of wood, and intended for a large coal works, has been on view at Mesers. Imray, in the Westminster Bridge-road,

DOCKYARD BALLAST IRON.—The following is a copy of the report of Dr. Percy relative to the quality or value of the iron ballast laid down as paving in her Majesty's dockyards:—'ill I remember correctly, it was in the autumn of last year that I had an interview with Admiral Sir John Hay at the Admiralty respecting the dockyard ballast iron, which has excited so much attention. I then expressed my opinion to Sir John Hay that the appearance of the broken surface, or as it is commonly termed the fracture of certain specimens of that iron, indicated its suitableness for the Palliser shot; and I suggested that an application should be made to the proper suthority at the Arsenal at Woolwich to test the correctness or otherwise of my opinion. My suggestion was adopted, and after the lapse of considerable time a report on the subject from the Arsenai was presented to the Admiralty. I have read and maturely considered that report, and I maintain now, as I did at first, that the trial at the Arsenal awas wholy inconclusive, nay, even useless. It might reasonably have been expected that the trial at would have consisted in actually casting a shot or two of the metal in question, when decisive results would have been obtained; but no such trial was made. Some of the ballast iron is actually casting a shot or two of the metal in question, when decisive results would have been obtained; but no such trial was made. Some of the ballast tron is adapted for the manufactu

quality.—John Perct, M.D., F.R.S."

Crossed Cheques.—In the case of Stringfield v. Lanezzan, where a chaque crossed in blank, given in payment of a bill, was duly paid by the holder into his banker's, who, two days afterwards, presented it for payment, when it was returned dishonoured, it was held by Mr. Justice Mellor, in this action on the bill, that the plea alleging that the cheque had not been presented within a reasonable time could not be sustained, as the crossing of the cheque was a direction to the holder to pay it only through a banker, and the holder having done all that was required of him to comply with that request, by paying it into his banker's hands within a reasonable time, could not be held responsible for any delay that afterwards took place.

HOLLOWAY'S PLUS.—HEALTHON WEALTH.—No spacezes or world.

any delay that afterwards took place.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—HEALTH OR WEALTH.—No same person would healtate an instantin the choice between these two conditions. Now is the season to secure the former, either by restoring or confirming it. These pills dispel all impurities from the system which fogs, foul vapours, and variable temperatures entail on us during winter. This medicine also acts most wholesomely upon the skin, by disgorging the liver of its accumulated blie, and by exciting the kidneys to more energetic action. It increases the appetite for food, and strengthens the digestive process. The stomach and liver, the great disturbing agents in health, are fully under the controul of these regenerative pills, which act very kindly, yet most efficiently, on the tenderest bowels.

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and REPORT on any QUARRY or SLATE VEIN in NORTH WALES, and his
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NOTICE.—CAPT. S. M. RIDGE, of LLANIDLOES, Monrgomeryshire.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE (late manager of the Brynpastig and Cwm From Mines, and others, in Shropshire and Wales), is NOW OPEN to INSPECT and faithfully REPORT UPON ANY LEAD MINE in either of these localities that may be confided to his care, having had hetter than 30 years' experience in lead mining, as miner and agent.—Address, Capt. S. M. RIDGE, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

MANCHESTER, AND WEST END OF LONDON.

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Agent for the National Steam Boiler Insurance Company (Limited),

for the National Steam Boller Insurance Company (Limited).

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDOL-AUR.—H. B. Harvey, May 30: The shaft is now down about 9 fms. 5 ff. below the 77 yard level; the ground is rather stiff. The Brynia vein seems to have changed its underlie, and appears to be coming into the shaft again. Jones's pitch is the same as when last reported on. No alteration in the other parts of the mine. The next sale of ore will take place on June 13.

BLACK CRAIG.—May 28: We shall put rather more than 30 tons of lead into the trucks, which are waiting at the station, to-morrow. We shall grate the pile of lead and blende stuff we have in the sildes before we begin to dress lead again. I do not think we have blende enough broken to make a parcel of 25 tons; so when the sildes are clear of blende we shall go on dressing lead. I think we shall raise from 15 to 20 tons of lead in the ensuing month. The 54 west has greatly improved for lead; as it is to-day it will produce 30 cwts. of lead per fru,, and looks kindly for a further improvement. The lode in the 54, driving east, on Harriett's lode, has also improved, and will now produce from 10 to 12 cwts. of lead per fathom; we are getting this lead in a new spilec of the lode, which is coming in from the south, and appears to be opening out as we drive east; it is nearly clear of blende. All other places are much the same as for some time past. Our prospects are very cheering. You will see that an improvement has taken place in both ends of the mine.

— John Smitham, May 30: The parcel of lead purchased by Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co., which we have put into the trucks to-day, weighed 32 tons, dry weight.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, May 29: The lode under the 52 continues without change, producing 3½ tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 15 cwts, of ore per fathom. The ground at the new shaft is without alteration. This work is being pushed on with all possible vigour, but the ground is heavy. We have commenced to excavate ground for the new drawing-machine, &c., to attac

ore per fathom. Stope No. 3 is worth 30 ewts. of ore per fathom. The stope in back of the 40 is worth 30 ewts, per fathom, and the winae under the same level is of equal value.

CROWAN AND WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Reynolds, May 28: The lode in the shaft for the last 8 feet sinking has been more regular and better defined, containing more gossan and soft spar, and has very much improved in value for tin. It still maintains its size, 2 feet wide, and is of a promising character. This lode will fall in with the south lode about 15 or 16 fms, below the adit, and to this point we are urging on with all possible speed. Our machinery is in good order and working well.

CUDDIRA.—F. Packey, May 29: In driving the 130 cross-cut, north-west of Walker's shaft, we have cut through the tin part of the lode, which is about 2 ft. wide, and producing some good work for tin; further north the lode is composed chiefly of gossan. We have put the men to drive the 130 end further west, by the side of the lode. In the 117, west of the same shaft, we are also driving in the killas by the side of the lode, with a full pare of men. The different stopes are without change to notice since last week's report.

DALE.—R. Niness, May 27: The driving of the 44 fm. level cross-cut is going on very favourably, but not having yet got through the vein, it is much the same as already described. The sink in the bottom of the 32 is turning out some excellent stones of ore, and has at this time every appearance of leading to a good bunch of ore.

EAST CARN BREA.—Isaac Richards. May 27: Thomas's Engine-shaft—No. 3

DALE—I. Kines, May 77: The driving of the 44 fm. level cross-cut is going on very favourably, but not having yet got through the vein, it is much the same as already described. The sink in the bottom of the 32 is turning out some excellent stones of ore, and has at this time every appearance of leading to some excellent stones of ore, and has at this time every appearance of leading to some excellent stones of ore, and has at this time every appearance of leading to some ore controlled to the solution of copper ore. The lode in the solution of copper ore—saving work. The lode in the solution of copper ore—saving work. The lode in the solution of the solution of

east is worth 51, per fathom.—Reddipper Lode: The 20 fm. level east is opening tribute ground.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—W. Johns, J. Williams, May 27: We have driven west on the course of the lode in the 30 fathom level cross-cut about 4½ fathoms, and throughout this drivage the lode has been producing good stones of yellow copper ore. We are pushing on this end as fast as possible, with an expectation of seeing a further improvement. In the 45 fathom level cross-cut, south of Dunsford's shaft, the ground is of a mineralised character, and moderately easy for progress; and, judging by the bearing of the lode cut in the 30 (referred to above), we calculate to have about 6 fathoms more to reach the same, and no time will be lost in accomplishing this important object. Our pay and setting passed off in the usual way—very satisfactorily.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 29: The lode at the engine-shaft sinking below the 95 is from 15 to 18 in. wide, composed of quarts, &c., with stones of ore. The lode in the 95 east is a fit wide, composed of ground. The lode in the 95 west is small, it being squeezed by a hard bar of ground. The lode in the 95 east is a little larger, and producing good stones of yellow ore. This lode is looking better than it has hitherto.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, May 29: North Lode: The shaft-

of yellow ore. This lode is looking better than it has hitherto.

RAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, May 29: North Lode: The shaftmen are still engaged stripping down the lode in the eastern end of the shaft,
below the 45, which is producing rich work fortin. The stope in the back of the
45 fm. level west is worth 102. per fathom, and east it is worth 157. per fathom.—
South Lode: The 49, driving west, is worth 402. per fathom. The stope in the
bottom of the 40 west is worth 704. per fathom. The stope in the
bottom of the 40 west is worth 704. per fathom. The stope in the
bottom of the 40 west is worth 704. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, May 29: At Homersham's shaft,
in the 150 fm. level cross-cut, driving north, the stratum is compact killas, containing branches of quartz; at present the progress is not quite so favourable

EAST WHEAL KUNNELL.—J. Goldsworthy, May 29: At Homersham's shaft, in the 150 fm. level cross-cut, driving north, the stratum is compact killas, containing branches of quartz; at present the progress is not quite so favourable as hitherto. In Ede's cross-cut, driving north in the 140 fm. level, the capel or south part of the north lode, has been cut into about 2 ft., which produces some saving work for copper ore, and presents a healthy appearance. In the 140 fm. level east the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, prian, white fron, mundic, and produces 1 ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 61, per fathom; the lode presents an improving appearance. In Davey's cross-cut, driving north in the 130 fm. level, the stratum is easier, and better progress being made. In the winze sinking below the 130 fm. level east, the sinking is being continued by the side of the ore part of the lode; when last taken down worth 151, per fm.

— J. Goldsworthy, May 24: In the 140 fm. level east, the two walls of the lode have been carried in the drivage. In the 140 cross-cut north, a portion of the capel of the lode has been cut into, which contains some rich grey sulphuret of the lode is reached.

the lode is reached,

In FURSDON.—J. Collins, May 30: The stopes in the bottom of the 21 west, and pit the back of the 11 east is improving; it is likely to yield large quantification in the bottom of the 11 east is improving; it is likely to yield large quantification. We expect to sample to-morrow 48 tons of better quality ore than the last sold. We calculate to raise a larger parcel of ore for next month's sampling. GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, jun, May 25: The 70 fm. level crosscut, north from engine-shaft, driving towards the lode, is progressing very satisfactorily, and the ground of a good description for minerals. The lode in the 60, west from cross-cut; is 5 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 60, west from Moland's winze, is 10 cm., where we are now cross-cutting south through the caples of the lode, to reach the ore-bearing part. The lode in the 50, west from Moland's winze, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 cast from Moland's winze, is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. We are busy in preparing for our next sampling, which we calculate will be about 19 tons of copper ore. "We are pushing on the 73 west a false of the 10 cast of

another breakage has taken place by the breaking out or one of the southern the pumping-engine, and with the other tow we are unable to raise saintleint. Friends of the pumping-engine, and with the other tow we are unable to raise saintleint. Friends of the pumping-engine, and with the other tow we are unable to raise saintleint. Friends of the pumping-engine, and with the other work of this occurred the dawn of the control of the pumping of the pumpin

north has been cleared to the forebreast; we now purpose driving this ward, in order to secure a good drainage for the weatern portion of and where there is good lead left. The pitches yield a fair quantity, with a prospect of continuing for some time.

NETHER HEARITH—W. Vipond, May 36; Both this stopes have been provided the provided of the provid

cast of the above cross-cut, looking very well. Should this prove to be the part of the main lode the south lode is still south of us, and as this point scoon be proved, we shall shortly be in a position to say if the cross-cut soil extended further south or not, as the south lode is standing whole for all of 66 fathoms.

NORTH RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, May 25: The men are setting an well with the shaft; it is now down nearly a fins., and the gream, at loid on Wednesday, being of precisely the same kind as that in the shall make a can cation either the latter end of next, or by the early part of the following so (KEL TOR.—J. Rodda, May 30: The lode in the 80 cross-cut would cut into (from 5 to 6 feet) is looking very promising, being composel of a quartz, peach, priam, mundic, and good stones of ore occasionally. We much water coming from the breast of the end, therefore it is very likely the main part of the loide is still further south, which we intend put tending the cross-cut. The two stopes in the back of this level, other lode, will yield from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom each. The four sous back of the 65 will yield on the average from 2 to 3 tons of ore per house ling work. We still have a large and orey part of the lode willyleld from 5 to the level. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode willyleld from 5 to 4 tons of ore per fathom each will will and Gazke's stope will yield 4 tons of ore per fathom. Our next same being of the level. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode willyleld from the from 270 to 280 tons.

OLD GUNNISLAKE.—H. Rickard, May 29: Our progress at Parke' is been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence of the water has been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence of the water has been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence of the water has been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence of the water has been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence of the water has been so great this week as I should wish, in consequence

ng good progress. There is very interestable.

f the olitches.

PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, May 20:

penghale where the second sections of the second se PENHALE WHEAL VOR.—W. Chappell, W. H. Martin, May 20.1. being our pay and setting, the following bargains were taken:—Since to sink below the 84 fm. level 1 fathom, at 141.; lode 3 feet wide, our mundie, peach, prian, and good stones of tim—a very kindly lode, wide dication of being on the top of a good course of tim. A rise in back west, at 41, per fathom; lode now 2 feet wide, producing tin, but set to value. The 38 to drive east from Battye's shaft, on new south lode, per fathom; the lode of ft. wide, yielding atamping work for tite. Arise of the 38 west, at 21, los. per fathom and 13s. 4d. tribute on all in: in wide, and worth 61, per fathom. The 26 to drive east of Battye's shaft, si 4, per fathom, to de 18 in. wide, and worth 12, per fathom and 12s. 4d. tribute on all in: in dec., at 64. 15. per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, and worth 12. per fathom a cross-cut to drive south from the 10, east of Battye's shaft, si 4, per fathom at 15 to cut sause lode, and when intersected we shall lose no time in driving the cut south at adit, so as to facilitate the laying open of this lode from surface with the greatest possible speed. A cross-cut to drive south illngsworth's baft, at 3t. per fathom for 2 fathoms extent, or cut peach a great quantity of water is issuing from the end, which indicates in approach to the lode. We also set the usual number of tribute process of the back of the 22 fm. level, and this morning the night men broadi of the back of the 22 fm. level, and this morning the night men broadi of the back of the 22 fm. level, and thind morning the night men broadi of the back of the 22 fm. level, and windled to nothing, so we have set a pitch since he and on tribute at 14s. In the pound, and the men are likely to good with the end on tribute at 14s. In the pound, and the men are likely of the back of the 22 fm. level, so in a short the end on the back of the 22 fm. level, so in a short in the pound of the back of the 22 fm. level, so in a short when a subject to the same. The western pitch in the bottom o

rery ferruginous SciOT.—W. Goldsworthy, May 30: We have put in and resulting the salings and dividing of the shaft, and we are getting on very well with paired the casing and dividing of the shaft we shall commence to open north and south on the lode. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and working will be and the lode. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and working will be continued to the lode in the case of grey ore, having a very kindly matrix. The lode in the 20 ca sign of the engine, but the water is now again in fork, the engine working of its list in will.—F. Neville, May 30: Since the last report we have been delayed. The Hill.—F. Neville, May 30: Since the last report we have been delayed in diving the engine, but the water is now again in fork, the engine working fly wheel of the engine, but the water is now again in fork, the engine working fly wheel of the engine, but the water is now again in fork, the engine working well, and it may be reversed to the engine of the lode would, and improving in the backs as mere working still continues to open out well, and improving in the backs as well as in the winze, where some very rich tinstiff has been raised, and sent to well as in the winze, where some very rich tinstiff has been raised, and sent to well as in the winze, where some very rich tinstiff has been raised, and sent to elegane-shaft, and have taken away about 4 feet of ground from the end to old engine-shaft, and have taken away about 4 feet of ground from the end to old engine-shaft, and have taken away about 4 feet of ground from the end to old engine-shaft, and have taken away about 4 feet of ground from the end to old engine-shaft, and have taken away about 4 feet of ground from the end to he shaft. There is a very large stream of water falling from several fathous the shaft. We can drop 7 fms. below the adit test into the shaft and a great deal of loose timber and plank aparently that has fallen across the shaft. We can drop 7 fms. below the adit test into the shaft in the shaf

orking well.

TYNE HEAD.—G. Millican, May 25: There is very little change in the level

stide, but at present poor. The water is still falling off, and the engines are working well.

"YNE HEAD.—G. Millican, May 25: There is very little change in the level this week; it is hard and slow to drive. The beels keep going down at the forehand, and will probably continue to do so until John's vein is cut.

VIGHA AND CLOGAU.—W. J. Holman, May 39: At No. 2 mine visible gold was cut yesterday in the new or No. 5 sink, which is sunk 6 ft. under No. 2 adit west; this is a promising beginning, although the sink is not yet deep enough to reach the main run of gold-bearing ground. The adit end west is still in disordered ground. The end cast is stopped whilst the lode is being cross-cut; there it has been found 12 feet wide, but no wall as yet been reached. The lode, from the drivage cast from No. 4 sink, is promising. No alteration in No. 2 stope, above the adit level. The stope in the back of No. 1 level, west from No. 1 shaft, has yielded gold during the week, as also the surface stope. There is no change to note in No. 1 winze, except that the shaliow adit cast end is in softer ground, and the lode enlarging. With the rain that has failen, from 20 to 30 heads of stamps have been at work during the week. On Saturday a bar of gold, of about 70 czs., will be forwarded.

WEST CARADON.—W. Johns, N. Richards, May 27: Very little change has taken place since our last report sent you for the committee. Vivian's lode, in the 176 west, is full 2 ft. wide, a very kindly lode. Clymo's lode, in the 128 west, is still opening out tribute ground. The 116 west, on Jope's lode, is presenting a very good appearance, coming under the shoot of ore in the 104, worth 8t. per fathom. The character of the ground in the 128 cross-cut is similar to what we had in the 116 before reaching the lode; this we consider a very good feature. The pay and setting passed off satisfactorily.

WEST TOLGUS.—May 29: We have not been able to fork the water since we changed the door-plece; it is now 3 fms. above the back of the 85; we are forking slo

ting down the shaft below the adit are not doing so wen; the sum of the weather masons are getting on very slowly in building the engine-house, as the weather has been so wet.

WEST WHEAL KITTY.—Wm. Vivian, May 29: There is no change in the wine since the meeting of the shareholders on the 17th of May. We are now repairing the stamps, and hope to be ready to work next week.

WHEAL AGAR.—Edward Rogers, May 29: Friday last, being setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The whim-shaft to sink below the 150, by nine I men, at 16t, per fathom. The 150 to drive east, by six men, at 7t. for 1 fathom; i here we have only just reached the capels of the lode, which is letting out a quantity of water, and is difficult to drive, but, no doubt, when the lode is fairly a cut through it can be opened on for half the above the above price. The 140 to drive east of shaft, by four men, at 2t. for per fathom. The 130 to drive east of the shaft, by four men, at 2t. iss. per fathom. The western engine-shaft to sink below the 110, by six men and three boys, at 36t. per fathom. A winze to sink in the bottom of the 100, by four men, at 6t. per fathom, stent. There is no alteration worthy of remark in any of these places since my last report.

WHEAL BUILLER.—J. Iuob, May 25: The 92 fathom level to drive east of twens's, to four men, at 7t. 10s, per fathom, worth for tin 10t. per fathom; this

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| end is clear of the cross-course, affe has a very kindly appearance. A stope in the back of this level, to six men, at \$17, per fathom, worth \$12, per fathom. The value. The \$9 to drive east, to four men, at \$12, per fathom, worth \$20, value. The \$9 to drive east, to four men, at \$12, per fathom, worth \$20, per fathom,

FOREIGN MINES.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY GOLD.—The following has been received from Messrs. J. Bramley-Moore and Co., the company's agents in Liverpool:—"May 29: We have this morning received a telegram from Lisbon, with Rio datos to 8th instant; and your directors will be glad to hear Maquine gives 4,000 ofts., by the steamer due on Friday or Saturday at Southampton, showing an increase of 15 per cent. over March."

FRONTINO AND BOLLVIA (SOUTH AMERICA) GOLD.—The directors have received advices from their commissioner, Mr. Rouch, dated Medellin, April 17, stating that the yield of the Bolivia Mines for the month of March is 187% ozs. of gold dust, of the value of about 4804, against a working cost of about 5804. The yield of gold per ton of ore had also slightly improved.

MARIQUITA.—The Santa Ana Mines for the month of March, cost, \$12,984; returns, \$2904. The superintendent (April 19) writes:—"Santa Ana Mine: I have given some instructions to Mr. Adams at once to set about the crection of the new west stamps. The daily increasing pile of wet stamps mineral, now amounting to many hundreds of tons, and the facility with which any quantity of the poorer class of ore can be broken in the mine, fully justify this outlay. I then propose erecting a fresh barrel-room below, instead of the present lower one, with a more powerful wheel, and four barrels on each side. We can thus continue amalgamation with the present barrels, until the new ones are completed. Mr. Adams is of opinion that with straight gear instead of the beveiled gear now in use, and except, perhaps, at very dry seasons, no difficulty would be experienced in driving the eight barrels. We should then have in all ten barrels for amalgamation, and could reckon securely on being able to treat 120 tons per month. The advantage of treating a larger quantity of mineral is very evident." Extract from the mine report for March :—"There is no important change to notice in stopes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the bottom of the 120 fm. level north. No. 2 still continues our

month, and we are extracting from the different reserves in Santo Teribio, Remidios, San Bernardo, &c., sufficient ore to keep the two haclendas of Dolores and Duran at work. The planes (deepest part of the mine) shall be tried again as soon as I can secure a lot of iron now on the road from Guadalaxara to this place, as by working in some of the best and rejecting the poorer poos I think the ore may be made to pay. The contractelo (working upwards) de San Andre's has fallen off during the month, and having reached the limit of our ground, has been suspended. The buscones are working with far more spirit, and, though several holidays have interferred with our operations, the sales have improved, and the extraction of ore has increased. Our memorias (weekly expenses) are high, as I am obliged to lay in powder and other stores before the commencement of the rainy season. The extraction in the four weeks ending April 6 by regular miners was 3420 cargas, and 1686 cargas by the buscones. The profit on the month of March is \$2287, but the raspa from Duran, amounting to \$5895, deducted, would leave a loss of \$2608. From this loss we must, in turn, deduct the value of gold in ores during the month, increase of stock in stores in the mine, and ores in the haclendas; and I am inclined to think that the mine, in the month of March has very nearly paid its expenses.—Mines in the Guadalupe dela Oscura District: In Guadalupe and La Trinidad nothing is doing. In the works from El Carmen I have recommenced the frentes of San Jose and El Progreso, with the intention of getting under the not far distant Eloro ground. The buscones are also at work on the partider system. The people require the excitement of the rescate, or weekly sale, as has been proved in innumerable cases, and lately in that of Josus Marla and as soon as I can get the shaft communicated with the mine of Encinillas, I shall endeavour to establish a different system. In Encinillas the shaft is still inaccessible. In the mine we have communicated the working carr

CAPULA.—Capt. Paull, April 19: We have met with the south wall

CAPULA.—Capit. Paull, April 19: We have met with the south wall of the lode in the cross-cut south of San Enrique level; the lode in 7½ varas wide, and very promising, spotted over with blue or and some goesan—quite different we are now driving on the south part, the metal is almost clear of brone, and well adapted for the patto. We have not yet met with the south part of the lode in the Esperana cross-cut, which is now 9½ varas from the north wall—hard rather narrow; from I vari hast week they broke 2½ bags of good ore.—Surface rather narrow; it was a surface of the pattorn of the machinery. We shall have to employ a few men to make drains after the showers. LUSITANIA.—May 14: Palhal Mine: The lode at Taylor's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fathom; we shall begin to sink below the 110 about the machinery. We shall have to employ a few men to make drains after the showers. LUSITANIA.—May 14: Palhal Mine: The lode at Taylor's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fathom; we shall begin to sink below the 110 about the post of staff while sinking the first 5 ms. before removing the plunger to the 100 fm. level. The lode at River shaft is composed of flookan. In the 110, east of Taylor's, the lode is split; the south part is going a deal more south than its regular course, and rather underlying; this part is worth 1 ton or ore per fm. or ... The 100 was 10 ms. The 100 was 11 composed of quarts and flookan. In the 100 west the lode is composed of quarts and flookan. In the 100 west the lode is composed of quarts and flookan. In the 100 west the lode is composed of quarts and flookan. The 120 west to composed of quarts and the 70 was the lode is composed of flookan. The 28 west of more than 100 worth 120 ms. The lode in the add it has improved during the last few days, and is now worth 120 ms. The lode in the dail has improved during the last few days, and is now worth 120 ms. The lode in the flook of the part of th

gine and pitwork are working weil.

Successful, Mining.—1800 ozs. of gold from 100 tons of stone, and raised at a total cost of less than 2001, must equal the expectations of the most sanguine speculator in quartz reefs. Such a yield has been reliably communicated to us. The stone was taken from the cap of a surface reef upon the squatting run known as Mount Pleasant, on the Goulbourn, near Yea, and occupied by Messrs. Mackenzie and Cooper. The distance is some 80 miles from Melbourne. Their remained unretorted 12 b. weight of amangam (roughly estimated), and the gold (a portion of which was sold to Messrs. William Clarke and Sons, on Saturday) produced about 7000, sterling. The mine, or rather gold quarry, is in the hands of four or five partners.—Melbourne Age.

From Messrs. Ward and Jackman:—The embers of the gold mining mania are being vigorously fanned, and the slightest breeze will send them into a flame. We think it our duty to advise the public to guard against the evils of the future by the lessons of the past. The period of promise is always pleasant, but the time of its fulfilment often bitter. Copper, tin, lead, and iron have produced more real wealth to the world, and to those who have invested in them, than to any who have indulged in the chimerical pursuits of the precious metals. In nearly every case that can be cited gold has been bought too dear. Mining for it we acknowledge to be one of the most attractive and, at the same time, most delusive pursuits that anyone can follow. They, in general, relinquish a solid substance to grasp a gilttering shadow. We could name 80 so-called gold mines which, after dragging on a lingering existence, have expired, bringing ruin to thousands, and there others struggling on, miserably endeavouring to prolong their wretched existence, but hoping against hope. We are induced to make these remarks from a knowledge that there are many who rush heedlessly into investments, for no other reason than following example, until their speculations attain proportions alarming to the creators, and then reaction as violent ensues, and all are as anxious to get rid of the responsibility they have incurred as they previously were to undertake them. This has been, and probably will be, more or less the history of all investments holding out brilliant hopes of success, and to which probability is attached or at once paying handsome dividends, as whether real or ficticious is hardly heeded by the anxious multitude. We at all times zealously advocate the prosecution of the mining industry in Great Britain in preference to any foreign project whatever. Here we are sure no political influences can interfere, no caprice of the Government be dreaded, nor any undue advantage be taken; and, above all, we can visit our property, which is more than

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The Mining market has been rather animated this week, and the very encouraging aspect of the Metal Market, coupled with the very improving condition of a few first-class undertakings, is likely to inspire confidence. There are those who of late have been in the habit of complaining that mines seemed to be no longer desirable investments; but own all must admit, who know anything of this description of property, that at present rates there are many mines which not only are desirable as investments, but which are likely to prove more remunerative than any other description of property which can be named. My friends, therefore, should lose no time in completing their arrangements. It has been my study to put forward mines of merit, and perhaps to aone have I given greater prominence than to West Wheal Kitty. The company—now in a first rate financial position—bids fair to rank amongst the most prosperous of the day. I am not sure but what, as a property, it will bear very favourable comparison with its rich neighbour, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes). The public seem getting alive to all this, for the shares are in demand, and have advanced during the week, and a further important advance is expected.

The intelligence from Ross and Chivernon (formerly East Wheal Rose) is, indeed, of the most decided character. Such a volume of evidence in favour of any property I never knew gathered together as in this instance. These shares cannot remain at present prices, which can only be designated as being absurd in the extreme. The firm conviction I entertain as to this affair is deeponed the further I proceed in my investigations. It will speak for itself. Just now, I think great caution should be exercised in selling mining stock generally, as I have good reasons for believing that those parties whose favourite employment seems to be to depress are doing their very utmost to take stock in anticipation of a very improved state of mining business, and I must say, without prejudice to other localities, that it

there will, in my opinion, "go in" to win.

From Mr. Edward Brewis: —Last week I mentioned the improving times, and Consols at 93½; but I should have been hold indeed to have stated that Consols would be 95½ within a week. Yet such is the case, and all home rallways, colonial and foreign loans and bonds, have responded to the advance. Never since 1858 has there been a better time to buy into cheap but sound concerns than at present. Mines must follow and improve immensely, therefore procrastinating investors must lose no time in at once buyings. It is a difficult thing to state which shares are the best when a furor is on; but it is not so now, when many mines are imminent for a blaze; therefore, I at once recommend CHIVERTON MOOR shares being bought for a certain rise; the price is

34 to 5; and, so far as success is concerned, there is not a finer piece of ground, and one more sure for a great mine than Chiverton Moor. Hence no time should be lost in securing an interest in this valuable property before shares rise to 30. or 91. again. WEST CHIVERTON continues to look well, and CHIVERTON is looking better than usual; the three mines are all situated on the same lodes, and they are the true Chivertons. NORTH CROPTYS, 4½ to 4½, and flatter. BULLERS, 18 to 20, without change. Don Pedros, after touching 2% prem., on 14s. Dail or 31. 2s. 6d., have again risen to 3½ prem., or 3%; this property seems paid, or 31. 2s. 6d., have again risen to 3½ prem., or 3%; this property seems to be in the most envisable position of clearing 75 per cent. on original cost, and it is to be hoped this will continue, if not augment.

paid, or 31, 25, 63, have again risen to 3½ prem., or 3½; this property seems to be in the most enviable position of clearing 75 per cent. on original cost, and it is to be hoped this will continue, if not augment.

THE MINES ASSESSMENT BILL,—The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the provisions of Mr. PERCY WYNDHAM's Bill for the Rating of Mines, Woodlands, &c., have completed their labours. They were instructed, also, to enquire into "all other exemptions from liability to local rates, whether arising out of statutory provisions, or decisions of courts of law, or custom, or usage, and to make provision for the abolition of such exceptions, if they thought fit, by extending the provisions of the bill to them." The Committee took a good deal of evidence on the subject of the practicability and advisability of rating mines, but declined to enter upon the arduous task the "instruction" of the House imposed upon them, and made a special report that it was inexpedient for them to do so. With respect to the rating of mines, the interests most affected were ably represented by Mr. KENDALL, Mr. ST. AUBYN, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. LEEMAN, Mr. KEKEWICH, Lord G. CAVENDISH, and other members of the Committee. The viewsof the supporters of the bill were chiefly upheld by Mr. LUMLEY, the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, who showed his fidelity to the traditions of his office by contending for the rateability of everything to the relief of the poor. Some of his dogmas, however, were so sweeping, and, we may add, so unreasonable, that they overshot the mark aimed at; and, on being recalled to tone them down a little, was cross-examined so severely, that at last he was obliged to admit that properly the royalty represents the rent, as, indeed, in the old law books it is called the "render;" that deductions ought to be made for the waste of the corpus, and that all deductions under the Parochial Assessment Act ought to be made in reference to mines. The provedings at two sittings of the Committee, and we a

The Bill, as amended, will have to be re-committed and considered The Bill, as amended, will have to be re-committed and considered by the House of Commons; and, as there is a strong feeling growing up against any exceptions whatever, there may be, and probably will be, a disposition to overlook the specialties of mining enterprise which give it such just claims to exemption. Earnest and numerous petitions ought, therefore (without the slightest delay), to be poured into the House from Cornwall, Devon, Derbyshire, and other mining districts in support of the bill in its new form. If a determined stand be now made it is more than probable that, under the peculiar circumstances of this session, the bill will be withdrawn altogether, and things left as they now are.

Mines' Rating Bill.—It is gratifying to find that the influential meeting in Cornwall, to which reference was made in last week's Journal, has proved of material advantage, by enabling Mr. St. Aubyn to secure the reservation in favour of the principal metalliferous mining districts, so essential for maintaining them as an important branch of our national industry. With their usual sagacity, the Cornishmen who assembled at the meeting at once admitted the equity of rating mines, but very properly urged that taking mines generally the dues represent what the mines are worth, and what let for; and that consistently with the principles of rating other property mines could not be assessed more highly; and, further, that to rate the profits of adventurers when stocks-in-trade, bankers', shopkeepers', and manufacturers' profits were not rated was inequitable. Such rating would be inconsistent with the reason for which other profits are exempted, and would be contrary to the impartiality at which free trade aims. It certainly appears curious that just when other countries are recognising the importance of exempting mines from the burdens which they previously had to bear, and in face of the fact that those liberal measures are rapidly augmenting the material wealth of the countries by which they have been adopted, England should decide upon the reverse, and an intensely retrograde course, as though the desire were to augment the difficulties of meeting the competition of foreigners precisely as the ability to compete with us increases. At the meeting in question, Mr. Warington Smyth, than whom no better authority upon mining (whether we consider its practice or its jurisprudence) could be found, made some most important remarks. He had visited, he said, "any—and he might with truth have said nearly most—mines and mining districts in Prussia, Italy, Spain, and in France. Now, what were all these countries do those respective countries had been gradually taking away, bit by bit, all the restrictions which encumbered mini MINES' RATING BILL.—It is gratifying to find that the influential meeting in Cornwall, to which reference was made in last week's Journal, has proved of material advantage, by enabling Mr. St. Aubyn

MINERAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The general meeting on Thursday was numerously attended, there being 23,000 shares there represented. The directors' report and the balance-sheet were passed and adopted. The Chairman stated that there were important matters before the board, and he believed there was a good prospect for the company. The next meeting is to be held in six months.

GOLD MINING IN THE CHONTALES DISTRICT .- The directors of the Javali Gold and Silver Mining Company have just been advised that President Guzman has granted to them the right to found a new that resident cuzinan has granted to them the right to found a new fown on their property. The laying out of the town, which will bean the name of Guzmanville, was one of the last acts of Dr. Seeman, before his de parture for England. More than forty lots were taken up the first two day after the site had been agreed upon. The climate being healthy and cool, an parture for England. More than forty lots were taken up the first two days after the site had been agreed upon. The climate being healthy and cool, and the soil fertile, it is thought that a respectable place will soon spring up. It appears that the Javali Mine has been almost entirely remodelled, that long tunnels have been driven, deep shafts sunk, and tramways established over the whole property, so that the seven mills can now be supplied with ease and at little cost from the richest part of the lode, so that steady remittances of gold may be expected at an early date.

Bict,—On May 24, Mr. Evan Hopkins, aged 57. The greater part of his life was spent in connection with mining works and engineering chiefly in relation thereto, and for many years he has been one of the most instructive correspondents of the Mining Journat. His work on "Ferrestrial Magnetism in Connection with Geology," published in 1844, contained views altogether new; and more recently considerable attention has been directed to his invention for the depolarisation of iron ships. He was engaged for many years in mining works in South America, was connected with the survey of the Isthmus of Pamama, and spent two years in Australia, availing himself of every opportunity to complete his researches in geology and magnetism in every part of the globe. His theory of mineral viens is well known. His death will be very generally regretted by a large number of friends, by whom he was much esteemed.

With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is published, which contains—the Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Assessments of Mines, &c. (including the examination of Mr. Davey, M.P., Mr. John Taylor, Mr. R. Hunt, and Mr. Lumley)—Sir George Grey's Evidence taken before the Select Committee on Mines—the Mineral Resources of Hayti—the Steam-Engine: as it is, and as it should be—the Great Ironmaster, John Wilkinson—Absorption of Gases by Metals, &c.

The Mining Market; Onices of Metals, Ores, &c.

COPPER. £ s. d. £ s. d.	IRON. Per ton.
Best selectedp. ton 84 0 0- 85 0 0	Bars Welsh, in London 6 10 0-6 15 0
Tough cake and tile 81 0 0-82 0 0	Ditto, to arrive 6 10 0
Sheathing & sheets. 83 0 0- 85 0 0	Nail rods 7 0 0-8 0 0
Bolts 84 0 0	" Staffd. in London 7 10 0-8 10 (
Bottoms 88 0 0	Bars ditto 7 10 0- 9 10 0
Old (Exchange) 72 0 0	Hoops ditto 8 12 6- 9 12
Burra Burra 87 0 0	Sheets, single 9 10 0-11 0
Wireper lb. 0 0 1114	Pig No. 1, in Wales 4 5 0- 4 10
Tubes , 0 0 11%	Refined metal, ditto 4 0 0-5 0
BRASS. Per lb.	Bars, common ditto 5 15 0-6 0
Sheetsper lb. 9d10d.	Do. mrch. Tyneor Tees 6 10 0
Wine 01/4 01/4	Do., railway, in Wales 5 15 0-6 0
	Do., Swed. in London. 10 7 6
	To arrive 10 10 0
Yellow Metal Sheath.p. lb. 71/d	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 2 14 6-3 5
Sheets , 7 d	Do. f.o.b. Tyne or Tees 2 9 6
SPELTER. Per ton.	Do. Nos. 3,4,f.o.b. do. 2 6 6-2 7
	Railway chairs 5 10 0- 5 15
Foreign on the spot 21 0 0	" spikes11 0 0-12 0
" to arrive 21 0 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,
ZINC.	in London p. ton 7 0 0- 7 10
In sheets 27 0 0	STEEL. Per ton.
TIN.	Swed., in kegs(rolled)14 0 0-14 10
English blocks 89 0 0	(hammered) 15 5 0-15 10
Do., bars (in barrels) 90 0 0	Ditto, in faggots16 0 0-
Do., refined 92 0 0	English, spring17 0 0-23 0
Banca£92 0 0-93 0 0	and distance of the same of th
Straits 85 10 0-86 0 0	QUICKSILVER (p. bottle) 6 17 0
	LEAD. Per ton.
TIN-PLATES.* Per box.	English Pig, com19 17 6
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. 1 8 0- 1 10 0	Ditto, LB20 0 0-20 5
IX Ditto, 1st quality 1 14 0- 1 16 0	Ditto, WB22 5 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality 1 4 0	Ditto, ordinary softt 20 0 0-20 10
IX Ditto, 2d quality 1 10 0	Ditto, sheet20 15 0
IC Coke 1 3 6-1 4 0	
IX Ditto 1 9 6- 1 10 0	
Canada plates, p.ton 13 10 0	Ditto, patent shot28 0 0
Ditto, at works 12 10 0	Spanish
* At the works, 1s, t	o la fid nor how less
* At the works, 1s. t † A Derbyshire quotation: not gene	o Is. 6d. ner box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market now presents every appearance of returning vitality, and we have good reason to hope that ere long we shall be enabled to record that activity and vigour have again returned to the market. Orders are coming in with much more freedom and account of the companion of the returning vitality, and we have good reason to hope that erelong we shall be enabled to record that activity and vigour have again returned to the market. Orders are coming in with much more freedom and regularity, and there is a much greater disposition to purchase than there has been for some time past. Prices, also, are in cases becoming decidedly firmer, with every prospect of still further advance; and generally the prospects of the metal trade are much more encouraging than they have lately been. Confidence now appears to be in a great measure restored, and with this will be sure to come a considerable accession of business. The removal of all fear of war on the Continent has already had the effect of producing an influx of orders, and causing a general improvement in business transactions. At the meeting of the directors of the Bank of England, on Thursday last, the rate of discount was reduced to 2½ per cent. This is very satisfactory, as showing that the Money Market is continuing in a prosperous condition, and is calculated to have an improving tendency upon business, by offering increasing facilities for operations, and we may hope that speculative buyers will now be induced to enter into transactions in metals while there are so many favourable circumstances in operation. The demand from America still continues very good, and has not fallen off as anticipated, and East Indtan orders are certainly improving.

COPPER.—The market remains rather quiet, with a tendency, however, to greater firmness. Advices from Chili report the charters for England to have amounted to 700 tons of copper, and about 560 tons of ore and regulus, in the fortnight. This weight, however, being only about the average, and more moderate than previously, has not had any material effect upon the market. Wallaroo has been sold at 84L, and Burra at 87L.

IBON.—In Staffordshire the orders are not very numerous, and the

only about the average, and more moderate than previously, has not had any material effect upon the market. Wallaroo has been sold at \$4l., and Burra at \$7l.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders are not very numerous, and the trade generally continues in the same condition as last week. The demand for hoops, plates, and sheets is better, and there seems some hope of the revival of the iron shipbuilding trade, which has been so long depressed. In Welsh, orders are not much more plentiful than they were, and the works are chiefly on short time. The slight movement for the better which had commenced to set in has been rade; but as none of them effect the Welsh district, the check is expected to be only temporary. Several vessels are taking cargoes on American account, and the predicted serious falling off in the demand from the United States, as the result of the abandonment of the Tariff Bill, has not been yet experienced. No animation is evinced in the home trade, and the railway companies are still virtually out of the market, their purchases being unusually small. With a restoration of confidence in monetary circles, of which there is hope, this state of things would be soon altered. Sellers of pig-iron find a readier sale, and if the make be kept down remunerative prices may be soon obtained. In Swedish iron a good business is still doing, the demand being unusually active. In Scotch pig-iron, early in the week, the market became heavy, several thousand tons being pressed for early settlement, which caused the price to recede to 53s. 4½d. cash; subsequently, however, the market improved to 53s. 6d. cash, the present quotation.

ILEAD.—A moderate business is still doing, but the demand is not very active, and prices remain without alteration.

TIN.—No change seems to have occurred in the market for foreign during the week; business has still been done in Straits at 85l. 10s. cash and 86l. for arrival; still we are not without hope that an improvement will occur ere long. Banca in Holland is not quite so firm, bu at 841., and Burra at 871

business having been done at 53s.

SPELTER has, if anything, rather declined during the week, and there is a disposition on the part of holders to sell at 21t, on the spot. Very little business, however, is doing.

TIN-PLATES.—The enquiry is only moderate, and prices are not well maintained.

STEEL and QUICKSILVER,—The demand is not active. BIRMINGHAM, MAY 31 .- Rylands' "Iron Trade Circular" says igs continue firm; manufactured iron also in better sale. The lowering of discount inspires confidence, much wanted from recent failures

In the MINING SHARE MARKET this week the dealers have been pretty much occupied in the settlement of the fortnightly account which was particularly heavy in Prince of Wales, Chontales, Great Retallack, West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Clifford Amalgamated, and a few other mines. The business transactions during the week have also been beyond the average in various mines, though some of them are dull in price, and others very fluctuating. The standard for copper ores declined about 14 on Thursday, which was rather disappointing, when we had been looking forward to an improvement in copper. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to 24, and money is so abundant that we may reasonably hope for a better price for metals as trade expands and confidence is restored. West Chiverton shares have fluctuated during the week, but leave off firmer, at 64 to 66; the balance in hand at the meeting, after payment of dividend, was 97711. 2s. 2d., in addition to the ores sold, and the mine continues to look well. Chiverton Moor shares have declined mine continues to look well. Chiverton Moor shares have declined to 4½, 5, but we hear of no change in the mine. Chontales Gold shares have been in good demand, and leave off 3½ to 3½, buyers. Wheal Chivercon, 6½ to 6½; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 5171. 4s. 4d., and a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The report states there are great chances of good discoveries in the 110, and also in opening out the eastern part of the mine. On the whole, the agents consider the mine is in a better position than at

any former meeting. The lead ore sold during the past quarter, lised 1395L 10s.

any former meeting. The lead ore sold during the past quarter in lised 1395t. 10s.

Prince of Wales shares opened very firm on Monday morning a 2½ buyers, and were then made a little flatter by market operation and a "limb" of the cross-course, but they soon rallied against and a "limb" of the cross-course, but they soon rallied against atter large transactions leave off 56s. to 58s. A telegram from a agent states that the lode in the 45, west of the cross-course, is no worth 50t. per fathom; and Captain Gifford adds in the telegram believe our reports," as though he anticipated adverse reports would be circulated on the market on settling-day, as it was known to be heavy "bear" account (many hundreds of shares, we undead have not yet been delivered), and desperate efforts would be mades get down the price. The points in operation at the mine are value by the report at 260t. per fathom. West Prince of Wales shares have nequired for at 10s, to 12s, 6d., and the prospects of the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine are reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine reported such as are likely to create some attention for the mine very shortly. Sinking will be commenced at once on the course of the Prince of Wales lode. Clifford Amalgamated, 4 to 4½ Cook Kitchen, 9½ to 10; Devon Great Consols, 400 to 420, and in demandated and the prospects of the same very shortly. Sinking will be commenced at once on the course of the different points of operation in the aggregate is likely to the second state of the different points of operation in the aggregate is likely per fathom, and from present appearances the returns will greatly increase in the next two months. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 4 to 150 Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½. Great Retallack shares have been flat a

Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 15; Wheal Seton, 112½ to 117½.

On the Stock Exchange the excitement for Gold Mining Sham still continues, and prices have considerably advanced, especially Don Pedro, on the telegram from Lisbon advising 24,000 olta, disclosing prices being—Don Pedro, 3 to 3½ prem.; Anglo-Brailla, ½ to ½ prem.; Pestarena, ½ to ½ prem.; Rossa Grande, ½ to ½; \$£.66a del Rey, 60 to 62; Chontales in demand, at ½ dis. to par; Usial Mexican, 1½ to 2½, the last advices being more favourable. Angla Italian, ½ to ½; Exchange and Bolivia 7-16ths to 9-16ths: English and Australian Copper, 11-16ths is 13-16ths; Port Phillip, 13-16ths to 15-16ths. West Chivertons as very firm and in demand, at 65 to 66, ex div.; Chivertons are als firmer, at 6½ to 6½; Chiverton Moors close at 4½ to 5. Prince of Wales, 55s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; the prospects of the mine are very good. Great Laxey steady, at 17½ to 18½; North Chiverton, 4 to 4½; Westminster shares enquired for. The mine has been drained by the old engine, and the new engine will be set to work in Jue, when good results are confidently expected. The market closes fin.

Intsh Mine Share Market.—The expectation that the Parket.

to 4‡; Westminster shares enquired for. The mine has been draine by the old engine, and the new engine will be set to work in Jung when good results are confidently expected. The market closes fire and the effect of temporarily checking the buoyancy of our share market, but the telegraphic information, just received, of that expection having been realised by a reduction of the official minimum by provement in prices. Wicklow Copper Mining Company's share have abandoned their usual steadiness, for a smart advance from 221, 2s. 6d., last week's buyers' quotation, to 221, 12s. 6d., or a tolarise of 10s. per share (2t. 10s. paid). Mining Company's share shares have improved again to the extent of 5s., having been done at 17t. 5s. (7t. paid). Connorrees are firm at last week's prices for cash, at 16s. Of Carysforts, in addition to the recent dealings if fully paid-up shares, some purchases have also been made of those of 20s. paid, which were taken at 5s. per share, leaving off firm. For Killaloe Slate Quarry shares (20s. paid), ineffectual enquiries were made at 11s. per share. Many of our readers will hear with much regret of the death, on the 24th inst., of Mr. Evan Hopkins, CE, F.G.S. After his several engagements in Mexican and other foreign mines, as consulting mining engineer, he was of late years most thought of in Ireland, and, therefore, his loss will be felt more here than elsewhere in the United Kingdom. His patrons will find it difficult to fill the void his death has created—not because there are not others who would understand mining just as well, but because few of the professional mining engineers and itinerant mine reporters can be relied upon for that strictly honest truthfulness which was the one great distinguishing feature in Mr. Hopkins's qualifiestion as a judge of mining engineers and itinerant mine reporters can be relied upon to fix the preventage of profits to be realised by a given amount of expenditure, and that the fact of his declining to commit himself on such an egregiously absurd q which will have more to complain of them than they of it. Let capitalists and mine proprietors expect no unreasonable assurances to the ultimate success of certain appearances which a mining enginer considers deserving exploration, and let the mining engineer be a man of good scientific as well as practical qualifications, and, above all, be of a character which shall be a guarantee against deliberate misrepresentations, and the blank made by the much-regretted los of Mr. Evan Hopkins will not remain unfilled; but it will be long ere we shall find a scientific man, qualified by equally extensive knowledge and experience in all important mining districts, at home and abroad, so thoroughly convinced and so energetic in his advocacy of the importance of Ireland as a field for profitable mining enterprise.

enterprise.

At Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 2370 tons of ore were sold, realising 13,290l. 17s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 107l. 15s.; average produce, 7½; average price per ton, 5l. 12s.; quantity of fine copper, 183 tons 17 cwts. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per ton. Per unit. Orecoper. Apr. 25. 1866 ... £103 17 0 ... 7% ... £5 7 6 ... 13s. 9d. ... £68 18 May 2... 2285 ... 107 11 0 ... 7½ ... £5 7 6 ... 13s. 9d. ... £68 18 ... £68 18 ... 2285 ... 107 11 0 ... 7½ ... \$1 0 ... 13 9 ... £68 18 ... 28 11. 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 8d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the tandard 31, 15s., and in the price per ton of ore about 5s

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2511 tons of ore were sold, realising 29,2471. 13s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 964. 14s. 6d.; average produce, 15\$; average price per 101, 12s. 10d.; quantity of fine copper, 395\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons The following are the particulars of the last two sales:—

the particulars of the last two sales:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Per unit. Ore copper.
April 20. 2284 ... \$95 3 6 ... 1444 ... £10 7 0 ... 148.7d. ... £33 1
May 28. 2511 ... 96 14 6 ... 1596... 11 12 10 ... 14 9 ... 74 04
Compared with the last sale, which was also the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary.

The HAYTIAN ESTATES COFFEE AND GENERAL PLANTATION COM-PANY, the prospectus of which will be found in another column of this day's Journal, propose to develope estates which have been obtained upon such favourable terms that, if only 1-20th part of the anticipations be realised, they cannot fail to give enormous profits. There are coals and minerals in abundance beneath the soil, whilst the surface yields coffee, cotton, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, sugar, maiss, jute, &c.; yet, taking the average of the entire estates, with the buildings thereon, and with the benefit of the arrangements made for the erstand,
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sport of turpentine, resin, and palm oil, the purchase-money is but 154. per acre, and of this the vendors take two-thirds in the shares of the company, so that the money payment for the 99 years' consession, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from all compensations, rents, royalties, and other session, free from the source of immediate points of the company is free mines are of acknowledged value, and could, in most cases, be lessed at fair royalties. The island is governed by laws founded lessed at fair royalties. The island is governed by laws founded to Europe and America, and the climate is healthy. The capital of the company is fixed at 300,000t, in shares of 5t, each, and every possible facility is offered to intending investors to investigate the whole affair before they connect themselves with it, so that there can whole affair before they connect themselves with it, so that there can be no doubt that the promoters and directors have confidence in the solidity of the undertaking. The Mineral Resources of Hayti, especially with reference to the estates now under consideration, are fully referred to in an article in the Supplement to this day's Journal.

referred to in an arricle in the Supplement to this day's Journal.

The LIVERPOOL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED) is now a defendant in a Chancery suit, certain of the shareholders having appealed to Chancery on the ground that they were induced to subscribe by false representations, and the body of shareholders interested in these proceedings are determined, if necessary, to carry their case to the House of Lords.

ne following dividends were				re.	Amo	ant	
451-400		. £4	0	0	 £7200	0	. 0
Town Great Consols		. 6	0	0	 6144	0	0
West Chiverton		. 2	0	0	 6000	0	0
South Caradon		. 6	0	0	 3072	0	0
East Pool	******	. 5	0	0	 640	0	0
Providence	******	. 0	10	0	 560	0	0

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Peter Clymo in he chair), the accounts for Jan. and Feb. showed a profit of 33051. 11s. The redit balance amounted to 62591. 17s. 1d. A dividend of 30721. (61, per share) as declared, leaving 31871. 17s. 1d. to be carried forward to the credit of the set account. The report stated that the prospects in the mine were much the mae as for some considerable time past.

At West Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 24 (Mr. E. Burgess in thechalr), the accounts showed a credit balance of 15,771f. 2s. 2d. A dividend of 6000. (2l., per share) was declared, leaving 9771f. 2s. 2d. to be carried forward to the credit of the next account. The agent's report (the material parts of riche appeared in last week's Journal) concluded by stating that the mine never socked better than at the present time.

ooked better than a ten present time.

At Providence Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the
hree months ending April showed a credit balance of 8054, 6s. 1d., and a profit
his three months working of 7494. Ss. dd. A dividend of 5604, (10s. per share)
was declared. Capts. Hollow, Rogers, and White reported that the mine was of
he same permanent character, and they believe the produce of the ensuing
narter will be quite equal to the past. They are employing the full comple-

ment of hands.

At East Bottle Hill Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. H. E. Croker in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending May showed a debit balence of 25tl. 16s. 7d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Captain Joseph Eddy reported upon the various points of operation in the mine.

At North Roskear Mine meeting, on May 14, the accounts showed a debit balance of 8sil. 14s. 8d. A call of £1 5s. per share was made.

At the Chiverton Moor Mine meeting, on May 21 (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 750. 10s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. was made. A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting accepted as quite satisfactory the explanation of Mr. E. Burgess with reference to the boundary, stated to have been in dispute with regard to the Chiverton Moor sett. Thanks were tendered to Mr. Burgess for his consent to use his influence in procuring a concession of the plot of ground on the south-western boundary of the Chiverton Moor sett.

in precuring a concession of the plot of ground on the south-western boundary of the Chiverton Moor sett.

At the Chiverton Mine meeting, on May 24 (Mr. R. F. Michell in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 5174. 84. 4. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The agents' report stated that there were great chances of making some good discoveries in the 110 fathom level, and also in opening out the eastern part of the mine. On the whole, they considered the mine was in a better position than at any former meeting.

At South Wheal Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit upon the four months' working of 2l. 1ss. 2d., which reduced the debit balance to 342. 1s. 3d. The amount of profit shown on the books is less than at the last account, in consequence of the increase of labour cost and plant, and one month's extra cost had been charged.

At Wheal Mary Hutchings meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed acredit balance of 179l., the cost being charged to the end of April. Capt. W. Edwards, in his report, says—"During the quarter we have sold 8 tons 3 cwts. eggs. 5 lbs. of tin, realising 329l. 17s. 4d., and shall sample another parcel of tin the early part of next week. On the whole, I have much pleasure in stating the rough a state of the mine throughout are of the most highly encouraging character, and have not the least hesitation in stating that when further developed it will prove a most valuable and lasting mine.

We are requested to state that the paragraph in Mr. Batters' ad-

We are requested to state that the paragraph in Mr. Batters' aderisement, inserted in last week's Journal, to the effect that Mr. Darlington as the agent of Mr. Murchison, is totally incorrect. We understand that Mr. Barlington examined the Ely Valley Colliery for the Chairman and directors of the Mineral Rights Company.

the Mineral Rights Company.

The Central American Association (Limited) first ordinary general meeting washeld, on Wednesday, at the offices, Westminster Chambers, Victoriastreet. The report and accounts having been taken as read, the Chairman, in moving their adoption, explained very fully the progress of the company since its commencement, and after observations from soveral shareholders in approval of the policy of the board, the report and accounts were unanimously approved and adopted. The director and auditor retiring by rotation were re-elected for the ensuing year. The meeting separated, after a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and board of directors for the manner in which the business of the association had been managed, and to Dr. Seeman for his exertions in the company's service. (Two bars of about 290 ozs. of gold, which had been just brought by Dr. Seeman from the mines, making the third remittance of gold received by the company from the Javail Mine, were produced at the meeting.) At the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Henry Haymen in the chair), the report was unanimously adopted. The company's coal was shown at the Jubbulpoor Exhibition in January, and Mr. Temple, the Chief Commissioner, in the course of his speech on closing the Exhibition, remarked that the committee considered that the coal from Segoree, in the Chindwarra district, is deserving of the prize, and also recommended the coal of Mopani for a prize; the specimens exhibited from the latter place are remarkable, both for their size and quality, although in the latter respect inferior to Chindwarra. Details of the meeting will be found in another column. The Pontgibaud Mining and Smelting Company, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column of this day's Journal, will pay an interim dividend of 15 frances per share on and after the 5th inst. This is a considerable improvement on the interim dividend of last year, which was 10 frs. per share. The payment of the present dividend will be made at The Central American Association (Limited) first ordinary general

The company formed last year for the utilisation of the iron-sand of New Zealand delayed its operations pending negociations with the provincial fovernment, in connexion with the report of Dr. Noad, professor of metallurgical temistry, St. George's Hospital, on the success of the process of smelting patented by the company. The report of Dr. Noad being satisfactory, operations are to be at once commenced; and Mr. Jordan, late Agent-General for Queensland, has been appointed managing director, intending to proceed almost immediately to New Zealand, and the manager of the works is to follow with the plant.

On the Stock Evaluation of the course of the process of the process

o New Zealand, and the manager of the works is to follow with the plant.

On the Stock Exchange an average amount of business has been transacted in Mining Shares during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Prince of Wales, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2 15-16ths, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Mary Ann, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Basset, 20; East Carn Brea, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Great Wheal Vor, 13, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\); Chiverton, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6\(\frac{1}{2}\), 6. In Colonial Mining Shares, the prices were:—Yudanamutana, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1; Kapunda, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Port Phillip, \(\frac{1}{2}\); Seottish Australian, \(\frac{1}{2}\). In Foreign Mining Shares, the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 60, 61\(\frac{1}{2}\), 61\(\frac{1}{2}\), 60\(\frac{1}{2}\), 60\(\frac{1}{2}\), 60\(\frac{1}{2}\), 60\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2\(\frac{1}{2}\), 3\(\frac{1}{2}\), 61\(\frac{1}{2}\), 61\(\fra

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week amounted to 62 ships. For all descriptions of coals there has been a steady demand at fully last week's prices, only three cargoes remaining over. Hetton Wallsend, 19s.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; East Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Gosforth Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Harton Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Hastings Hartley, 18s. 6d. Unsold, 3 at sea, 60 ships.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (May 31) write—The position remains unchanged since our last report. The arrivals of Chili bars have been considerable, and the price has fallen about 29s. a ton, without bringing out buyers. We note small sales of this description at 72l. and 71l. 10s., closing sellers at the latter price. Urmeneta ingots have been done at 80l. per tons. Australian is scarcely so firm, the enquiries

less numerous, and sellers a trifle easier. The sales of ores, &c., at Swansca to at a very high figure, the average being 14s. 10½d.; a sale of regulius was to at 14s. 1½d., but 14s. 6d. must now be considered a top price. The general and for English copper has been rather better. The quantity of copper ad das chartered for by the mail from Chill, which was delivered on May 27, very moderate, being only 700 tons of bars, and 500 tons of copper in regulur England.

Mr. Ralph Earle, M.P., has been elected a director of the Russian yksounsky) Ironworks Company (Limited).

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.—THE DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—As will be seen by the details of the extraordinary general meeting (presided over by Mr. Henry Haymen), an interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share was declared, which left a large undivided balance to be carried forward. Progressive monthly profits are being realised, and now amount to no less than 7000l. It is stated that operators for a fall are endeavouring to induce bona fide holders to dispose of their interest upon the statement that such results are not likely to be of a permanent character, whereas the Chairman looks for more satisfactory results, as the "spur" in the mountain is approached.

mountain is approached.

Brazilian Gold Mines.—From the great success of Gold Mining in the Brazils, and the interest just now taken in them, it may not be uninteresting to publish an account of the principal Jacotinga Mines in Brazil by that eminent anthority Mr. Walter Furst, late of the St. John del Rey Mines, and 34 years resident in the Brazils.—First and foremost stands the mine of Gongo Soco, where I was employed during the years 1830, 1831, and 1832. This mine was originally bought for 8001, the Imperial Brazillan/Mining Association purchased it for 89,0001.; and, from 1838 to 1838, extracted 19,210 lbs. of gold; and, according to the company's report published on the 10th of August, 1852, the workings of Gongo Soco had produced 1,432,1701.; whilst in 1832—when in one day 1200 ozs. were extracted—apiece of gold wellshing 27 lbs. was taken out of the mine. The operations of the company have always been confined to a very small space of ground, and its the firm opinion of persons long accustomed to this formation, and who were formerly employed there, that rich veins of gold still exist at Gongo Soco, particularly westward of the old workings. The Taquaril Mine, six miles east-north-cast of Sabara, was purchased by the present owners (the Messers Nas) in 1832, of a Senor Joso Fortunato for 20 contos of reis, and, with the advice and assistance of the late Capt. George Francis Lyon, one of the principal owners of Morro Velho, they were enabled to discover a rich vein, giving at first from 4 lbs. to 6 lbs. daily, and subsequently gold to such an extent that the late Mr. Chas. Herring, superintendent of the St. John del Rey Company, and Mr. Edward Oxenford, of the National Brazilian Mining Association, each of them on behalf of their respective companies contended for the purchase of this mine for 50,000, sterling; but some time having elapsed before the directors of the latter company would make up their minds to purchase, and the directors of the former having, in the interim, purchased the Mine of Morro V

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.—The expenses of the Mines' Commission, which reported in 1864, amounted to 5193L; and the Coal Commission estimates its expenditure in the current year at 10,000%.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF GAS MANAGERS,—The fourth annual meeting of members will be held in Nottingham on June 11, 12, and 13, when Mr. Thomas Hawkesley, C.E. (the President), will preside. Several interesting papers will be read, and various works and places of interest in the locality visited. We shall publish the particulars.

£10,000, OR UPWARDS, WANTED, at £6 per cent., on of ample value, with extensive plant, in full work.—Nokes, Carlisle, and Francis, 8, Finch-lane, E.C.

WANTED, ONE or TWO PERSONS to JOIN THREE OTHER PARTIES in finding £5000 each, to DEVELOPE a COLLIERY in NORTH WALES, partially opened out. The situation is good, the royalties very moderate, and the prospects of good returns first-rate. No goodwill required.—Apply, with bona fide name and address, to Mr. JOHN LEIGH, Solicitor, 50, Brown-street, Manchester.

WANTED,—A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS COLLIERY MANAGER. V Many years' experience and first-class testimonials. No objection to o abroad.—Apply to "H. M.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a WATER-WHEEL, from 45 to 55 ft. diameter, and from 4 to 5 ft. in breast.—Price and particulars to be sent to Capt. R. NORTHEY, Goginan, Aberystwith.—Dated May 29, 1867.

CARBONATE OF BARYTES WANTED, in large or small quantities. Quote price and quantity to Mr. W. BOUSTRED, Auctioneer Pontesbury, Salop.

PAIN, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.—TO MINING COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of experience in commercial affairs, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT at HOME or ABROAD.—Address, "A. B.," care of Mr. Eden Fisher, Stationer, 50, Lombard-street, E.C.

Eden Fisher, Stationer, 50, Lombard-street, E.C.

VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER MINING PROPERTY
FOR SALE.—The ADVERTISER, a late resident of the territory of
Colorado, a rich mining region in the United States, and at present an Exhibitor
at the Paris Exposition of a large collection of Colorado ores, OFFERS FOR
SALE some of the choicest GOLD and SILVER MINING PROPERTIES in the
territory, the value of which can be illustrated by specimens of ore, photographs,
and maps at hand. The advertiser will hold himself strictly responsible for any
statements he may give concerning such properties to purchasers, and being one
of the largest owners of mining property in Colorado, and having a permanent
office and resident agents of scientific attainments there, believes he is well qualified to give satisfaction. Information concerning the location of Colorado
Mines, their wealth, &c., can be obtained upon application. References of the
first character given.

Address, J. P. WHITNEY, 80, Lombard-street, London, E.C. (Commissioner
from Colorado to the Paris Universal Exposition, and Author of the work entitled "Silver Mining Regions of Colorado.")

POR SALE, and may be seen at the Ashburton Mines, ONE 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 11 ton CORNISH made BOILERS. ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, only made a short time, and as good as new, with an 11 ton BOILER. A 24 in. WHIM ENGINE, with stamps attached. ONE 11 ton BOILER. Several WATER-WHEELS of various sizes, one with a very excellent drawing machine attached. Pumps and materials of all sorts and izes.—Application may be made to Mr. W. MATHEWS, engineer, Taylstock, or an be seen on application to people in charge of the mine.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A FREEHOLD ESTATE, of about SIXTY FOUR ACRES of Arable and Pasture LAND, in the county of DEVON, with a SLATE QUARRY thereon, yielding a large monthly return of SLATE, commanding the best prices in the market, and capable of greatly extended development. The property is OFFERED FOR SALE, in consequence of the means of the proprietors being inadequate to the outlay desirable for its full working.—For particulars, apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 10, Queensquare, Bloomsbury, London.

LANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Manager, T. HARVEY, Esq.—TO BE SOLD, FORTY SHARES, at £1 per share. No calls.—Address, "A. B.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY,...Notice is hereby given, that an "a compte" or INSTALMENT OF FIFTEEN FRANCS PER SHARE, on account of the DIVIDEND for the year 1866-67, is to be PAID on the 5th day of June next. This "a compte" will be paid at the office of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Parls, and at the London Agency, No. 6, Queen-street-place, on presentation of the Share Certificates with Sixth Dividend Coupon, not detached, which will be etamped. The payments in England will, allowing for exchange, be at the rate of 1 is. 11d. per coupon (less income tax).

London Agency, 6, Queen-street-place, E.C., May 28, 1867.

THE SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YBARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Scottish Australian Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely.

By order of the Directors,

C. GRAINGER, Secretary.

1, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, May 27, 1867.

TO COAL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

THE LONDON PATENT COAL COMPANY are now GRANTING LICENSES for the USE of their PATENT for the UTILIZATION of COAL DUST. All communications to be addressed to the Managing Director, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

TO LARGE CAPITALISTS OF COAL MINES.—One of the most IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES of our century is just now made in Beigtum. This discovery consists in MAKING SLACK COAL EQUAL TO BLOCK COAL. It heats better, lasts longer, costs very much less, burns without smoke or smell, scarcely any ashes, and is of the simplest fabrication.

Apply for conditions of selling to Monsieur Luc Leroy, 10, Walham-grove, Pulham. London.

MR. CHAS. BAWDEN, ST. DAY, SCORRIER, CORNWALL, will be happy to ADVISE with CAPITALISTS as to WHAT MINES to INVEST IN, and WHAT TO AVOID.

Mines inspected and reported on.

at etter to

COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.

THE COLLIERY PROPRIETORS of SOUTH LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE, being anxious to ENCOURAGE the DEVELOPMENT of

COAL CUTTING BY MACHINERY,

THREE PRIZES-viz., £500, £200, AND £100,

For the FIRST, SECOND, and THEO BEST MACHINE respectively, which in the opinion of the Committee appointed for that purpose, shall be most suitable for the requirements of the trade; and the inventor of which shall comply with the regulations laid down by the Committee.

A copy of the regulations, and further particulars, will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

All competitors must furnish the machines intended for trial, in Lancashire, and later than the lat November, 1867.

MASKELL WM. PEACE, Wigan, Law Clerk to the Association.
February 11, 1867.

February 11, 1867.

GREEN SLATES.

GREEN SLATES OF ANY SIZE, and of the CHOICEST COLOUR and QUALITY, can now be OBTAINED from the DOROTHEA WEST SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED), CARNARVON.
The "CHARING CROSS HOTEL," "STAR AND GARTER HOTEL" (Richmond), "LONDON-BRIDGE HOTEL," and many other public buildings, are covered with these clogant slates.

nese elegant slates. Orders will be executed in regular succession. Apply to Mr. THOMAS HARVEY, General Manager, 9, Segontium-terrace, Car-arvon, or 33, King-street, Cheapside, London.

		L	EAD C	RI	SS		
Date.	Mines.	To	ons.	Am	oni	at.	Purchasers.
May 6-I	sle of Islay		40	£14	10	0	 Shield and Dunning.
-							ditto
24-G	reat Laxey	1	00	22	3	6	 Sheldon, Bush, & Co.
—F	rank Mills		30	16	15	0	 Stock and Co.
-	ditto	(55	13	8	0	 R. Michell and Son.
-	ditto	!	20	11	15	0	 Panther Smelting Co.
25 F	rynpostig	**********	20	12			Adam Eyton.
27—E	ast Logyla	S	70	12	8	6	 Mining Co. of Ireland.
—G	logfach	***********	25	16	18	6	 ditto
-	ditto		25	16			
C							Weston & Collingborn

COPPER ORES

Sampled May 8, and sold at Swansca May 28.

1				-	_		-
1	Mines. Ton			rice		Mines. Tons. Produce. Pric	e.
ı	Knockmahon110	10%	£7	10	6	Matta 46 6 £4 0	6
ŀ	ditto 26	83/4	5	19	0	ditto 36 1914 13 10	6
ı	ditto126	101/4	7	14	0	Moonta 80 1634 12 12	6
ı	ditto 28	916	6	11	0	ditto 79 161/2 12 5	6
	ditto123			16	0	ditto 32 1654 12 4	6
l	ditto130	55/9	3	14	6	Copper Slag . 17 334 0 12	0
١	Cape 68			1	6	ditto 8 2012 14 5	0
	ditto 67			16	0	ditto 6 51/2 2 17	0
	ditto 66			17	6	Australian 3 2634 18 12	6
	ditto 65			3	6	New Corn 70 1334 10 7	8
	ditto 64	9812	91	9	6	ditto 68 1334 10 6	0
	ditto 62	9712	. 20	18	6	Concordia 9 1634 12 15	0
	ditto 53			6	0	ditto 4 1854 18 8	0
	Cuba 96			7	ñ	ditto 1 281/2 20 15	0
	ditto 95			7	ŏ	Berehaven 104 1012 7 14	8
	ditto 94			á	ő	Moonta 92 1734 13 12	ä
	ditto 52	9917	17	ő	ő	African 5 3414 26 8	0
	ditto 50			18	0	ditto 2 3216 24 1	6
	Wallaroo 76			10	0	Pomona 4 33 24 10	a
				4	6		0
	ditto 15			. 0			0
	ditto102			0	0		0
	ditto 83			.2	6	ditto 2 1334 9 10	0
	Matta 71			17	6	Precipitate 7 45 33 0	0
	ditto 70	**** 17%	12	15	6		

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Knockmahon	543		£3702	14	0	New Cornwall	138		£1424	18	0
Cape Ore	445		9465		6	Concordia	14		188	10	0
Cuba Ore	387		4973	8	0	Berehaven	104		803	8	0
Wallaroo Ore			1427	- 8	0	Moonta	92		1253	10	0
Matta Ore			2480	8	6	African	7		180	3	0
Moonta Ore					6	Pomona	4		98	2	0
Copper Slag				6	0	Leghorn	46		451	5	0
Australian			55	17	6	Precipitate	7		231	0	0
COMPAN	TTO	DV	WHAT		THE	ODES WEDE DE	DOL	TAGE	CT5		

	TOH	5.	Ame	mu	Le.	
Copper Miners' Company	337		£2182	6	0	
Freeman and Co		*****	3214	19	0	
Grenfell and Sons	276		3234	4	0	
Sims, Willyams, & Co	228	*****			0	
Vivian and Sons	312		3483	10	0	
Williams, Foster, & Co	533	*****	7526	15	0	
Mason and Elkington	41		260	15	0	
Bankart and Sons	242		3358	13	0	
Charles Lambert	130		484	5	0	
Sweetland, Tuttle, & Co	63		485	2	0	
Penclawdd Copper Company	13		212	17	0	
Landore Copper Company	122		1956	1	0	
Total .	9511	e	99 947	13	0	

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, June 11.—Cuba 82,81,80,9,1—Wallaroo 22—Berehaven 110, 88, 80, 60, 109, 95—New Cornwall 64, 49—Copper Regulus 85, 84—Norwegian Ore 1, 82, 30, 16.—Total, 1244 tons.

TOTALS AND AVERAGES: 21 cwts. Produce. Price. Standard. 2511 15% £11 12 10 £96 14 6 Whole sale

COPPER ORES. Sampled May 15, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, May 30.

T	ons.		Pi	ice.		Mines.	Ton	s.	Pr	ice.	
					0	North Treskerby	57		£5	7	6
	70		5	10	6	ditto	56			5	0
	60		2	7	6	ditto	55		5	17	6
	56		4	7	6	ditto	54		5	10	6
			3	19	6	Phœnix Mines	90		3	19	6
			4	14	6	ditto	82		4	2	0
	42		2	13	0	ditto	25		9	0	6
*******	33		9	6	0					6	6
	32		1	17	6	ditto	46		4	19	•
	22		4	2	6	ditto	45		7	10	6
adon	78		5	0	0	ditto	. 16		2	1	6
			6	18	6	West Caradon	56		-4	19	-
			4	12	6					11	6
			6	6	6					13	-(
				11	0					14	-
			13	14	0	ditto	. 42		. 5	17	
				14	6	West St. George	. 64		2	18	
				6	6	ditto	. 34		3	2	-
			6	1	0	Bampfylde	. 56		13	3	-
			7	18	0	Molland	30			10	•
				16	6					15	6
			4	3	0					15	
			4	12	0					4	0
			4	12	6				7	- 1	
	adon	nalgamated 96	nalgamated 96 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 75 74 74 75 75 77 77 66 52 50 49 47 75	nalgamated 96	nalgamated 96	nalgamated 96 . £2 11 0 60 2 7 6 56 4 7 6 55 3 19 6 42 2 13 0 33 9 6 0 33 9 6 0 32 4 2 6 340 77 6 18 30 66 4 12 6 66 4 12 6 66 4 12 6 67 6 6 6 6 68 4 12 6 68 4 7 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 6 6 68 4 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 68 5 7 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Analysmated 96	Analgamated 96	A	Analgamated 96	Analgamated 96

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCH				
Names. Tons.	Amo	uni	i.	
Vivian and Sons £2	867	11	3	
	826		0	
	1900	17	0	
	880	18	0.	
	2475	1	0	
Mason and Elkington 203	798	4	6	
	1283	10	8	
	1232	6	9	
Charles Lambert 10513	708	17	10	
Goole Alum and Smelting Co. (Limited) 184	317		0	
		_	-	
Total £13.	.290	17	0	

Copper ores for sale at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne, on Thursday next.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Seton 900—West Seton 560—Clifford Amalgamated 464—West Tolgus 402—South Crofty 355—Carn Camborne 180—Wheal Basset 162—East Pool 159—Dolcoath 24—Kast Basset 33—Tresavean 30—Pedn-an-drea 9.—Total, 3288 tons.

Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday week.—Mines and Parcels.—Prosper United 492—Par Consols 277—Carn Brea 270—East Carn Brea 241—Rosswarne United 161—Crenver and Abraham 122—South Dolcoath 49—Mellanear 32—Rosswarne Consols 24,—Total, 1688 tons.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON AND CUELL,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the Mining Journal, their special eports and remarks upon mines and mining, and the state of the share market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining, was almost unknown to the general pablic, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly condending the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1847, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of swarf risks in several mines, ensuring success in the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON and CUELL thave and share dealing than there is a treesent; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of divifends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more th

as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters reating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge

for commission.

MINERAL RIGHTS,—We have to thank those gentlemen who, quite masolicited on our part, sent us their proxies for the meeting. A full report of the proceedings will be found in the Journal, and we think, under all circumstances, the wisest and best course for all parties concerned has been adopted. It is possible the directors may get us back 11, per share by some lucky negociation, and, if not, the funds are not likely to be much wasted during the next six months. The straightforward and candid manner in which the Chairman opened the proceedings did much towards conciliating the meeting, while the tone and manner with which the directors were afterwards attacked by a speaker, who, in reality, was not a shareholder, caused many of those present to support the directors, who would otherwise have supported the advocates for a voluntary winding up. "X. X."-Next week.

THE DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES: No. 74, CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK; and No. 46, PETER STREET,

QUEBEC, CANADA.

This company has PURCHASED all the MINERAL RIGHFS on the Seignlory of RIGAUD-VAUDREUH, in the Province of QUEBEC, and about June I will COMMENCE PRACTICAL OPERATIONS, by making mineralogical surveys, by shafting and tunnelling the quartz ledges, and by testing the quality of the rock in their stamp-mill just completed. The area of the Seignlory is 108 square miles, and the quartz veins are of unusual width and extent, furnishing a basis for the profitable employment of large amounts of capital in separate organisations; and as fast as the company's surveys and tests shall show the best locations for new mills, they will furnish maps, and propose liberal terns to parties desiring to develope mines on their own account. Contracts are new being made for the working of Placer Mines, which have already been abundantly proven to be of great richness.

Full information can be obtained at either office of the company, or of the local agent, Mr. TRUMAN COMAN, on the property.

Quebec, May 6, 1867.

J. M. WINCHELL, General Manager.

A SSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, &c.; INSTRUCTION in ASSAYING and the REDUCTION of SILVER ORES, &c.; FOREIGN MINES INSPECTED and REPORTED ON, by

W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., &c.

(Formerly Mitchell and Rickard, late Rickard and Wiegand,
Gold Hill, Nevada),
NEVADA, CALIFORNIA, AND SOUTH AMERICAN MINING AGENCY,
105, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

A NALYSES OF COAL, CANNEL, MINERAL OILS, and all OIL PRODUCING MINERALS are UNDERTAKEN by A. NORMAN TATE, F.A.S.L., &c.,

ANALYTICAL and CONSULTING CHEMIST, and CHEMICAL ENGINEER (Author of "Petroleum and its Products," &c.), MOLD, NORTH WALES.

Plans and estimates for oil and chemical works prepared, and their erection superintended.

Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

Assays of metals and their ores carefully conducted.

PRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS, REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MR. MICHAEL HENRY.

Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Author of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the "Defence of the Present Patent Law."

PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER. Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Maters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.

Translations of Catalysies, Trade Notices, and Circulars for the approaching Paris Exhibition. Mr. Henry has had especial experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Offices, 66, Fiect-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriarstreet.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT,

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 224 and 225,
GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS
EVERY DESCRIPTION of BUSINESS IN the PURCHASE and SALE of
SHARES IN BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER DESCRIPTIONS of BRITISH and FOREIGN
STOCK.

Mr. SPARGO has 20 years' experience of mining, ten of which he was engaged
in practical mining, and ten years he has transacted business in mining shares
and stock, at 224 and 225, Greeham House, Old Broad-street, City, E.C.
Bankers: Consolidated Bank.

GUIDE TO INVESTORS.—Mr. SPARGO'S "Guide to Investors" for the present month contains Leading Articles on the Causes of Depreciation in the Value of Mining Shares; the Bank of England and Banking; Mines at Home and Abroad; a Tabular Statement of Banking, Mining, and other Companies; City and Commercial Facts and Incidents; and a Price List of Shares in Banks, Canals, Railways, Bridges, and Finance Companies. It also contains Rate of Discount at Home and Abroad; together with necessary detailed information connected with the Stock and Share Markets, Mines, and Miscellancous Companies. The City Article affords the most recent and authentic information concerning the stock, share, and produce markets.

224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., May, 1867.

Price 1s. 6d., by post 1s. 8d.,

OTES ON THE MINES OF THE RIO TINTO DISTRICT

Containing a DETAILED REPORT upon the MINES and on the MEAN! of RENDERING THEM MORE PROFITABLE, as well as an opportunity of TREATING POOR ORES of COPPER, successfully use By JOSEPH LEE THOMAS, Assoc. I.C. E. London: MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C. sfully used there

A N I N D E X T O M I N E R A L O G Y: By T. A. READWIN, F.G.S., F.S.S., &c. Pp. 52. Price One Shilling. London: E. and F. N. SPON, 48, Charing-cross. Manchester: John Heywood, eansgate.

London: Assembly the congest of the

PATENTEES, and ADVERTISERS of every class, who wish to address themselves to the COLLIERY, IRONWORKS, MINERAL PROPRIETORS.
SHIPOWNERS, &c., of SOUTH WALES, should advertise in the "CARDIFF AND MERTHYR GUARDIAN," established in 1832, and which is the leading journal in South Wales. A series of advertisements inserted on liberal terms. Address, G. W. Josess, General Manager, Cardiff and Merthyr Gwardian office, 8t. John-street, Cardiff.

CKEASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PATENT BORING MACHINE.—In consequence of the various and IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS that an experience of several years has enabled the inventor
to introduce into these machines, he can with the most perfect confidence recommend them for their increased DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY,
and SPEED to be attained by their adoption in DRIVING LEVELS or DRIFTS.
The inventor has made arrangements to supply them in any quantity, with
warrantry. Orders executed according to their date of priority.

Address, EDWARD S. CREASE, Taylstock, Devon.

Notices to Connespondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbe during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal shot be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

CARGOLL—PENHALLOW MOOR.—Willyou suggest the necessity of an occasional report in the Journal from these mines, for the benefit of out-adventurers; as those who reside in the immediate neighbourhood have constant knowledge of the mines, while the out-adventurers only have a three or four months' report? We used to see the sales of lead, price, and to whom soid published in the Journal, but latterly even this has been discontinued.—A SHAHKHOLDER. EAST WHEAL FLORENCE—EAST WHEAL ROSE.—Can any reader oblige by for-warding some information as to the position and prospects of these mines?—

warding some information as to the position and prospects of these milnes ?—
J. E.: B. G.
PUMPS, ENGINES, &c.—If your correspondent, "R. N. P. T.," is really such an amateur in mining as he would seem to be, he had better at once place the management of his mine in the hands of a thoroughly experienced and practical mining engineer, or I fear much he will ere long come to grief. It will require some money, time, skill, and trouble to put up either a "bull" or "condenser" (?), with the necessary boilers and fittings, capstans, shears, and appliances to fix 20-in. pitwork 350 yards deep, and all should be good and well fixed, for he has some water to lift. Now is his time to either buy second-hand things or get them made; he will have lots of tenders if he will advertise, but he had better beware of new economical (?) inventions.—MINER.—[I have done some heavy work of this kind, but this will be a stiff job; by-the-bye, I do not think engineers usually give their advice publicly for nothing.]

DPYNGWM MINES.—The meeting (special) of the shareholders of this mine, held last week, will, I trust, save the property from being sacrificed by mismanagement; but one omission characterised the proceedings, and it is to be regretted—viz, that a vote of thanks was not passed to your correspondent, "Ex Officio," for his forcible letters, which attracted attention to the mischief that was going on. As one interested in this mine, I feel that it was altogether owing to those letters that so many shareholders were brought together. Our thanks are also due to you for letting the matter be ventilated in the columns of the Journal.—A SHAREHOLDER.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—In last week's Journal it was incorrectly stated that

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—In last week's Journal it was incorrectly stated that a call had been made by this mine.

The MINING JOURNAL may be had every Sunday morning of M. L. Nicoud Bellenger, rue Rivoll, 212, Paris. Price 65 centimes. Mr. Nicoud Bellenger also supplies all English and American books and newspapers to order.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commencial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 1, 1867.

CHEAP IRON AND GOOD-HOW PRODUCED.

At no period in the history of the iron trade was there a bette At no period in the history of the iron trade was there a better opportunity than that which now exists of making good qualities of finished iron at prices which have not hitherto been regarded as applicable to such metal. The result pointed out is to be attained by close attention to mixtures in the puddling-furnace. Never before were there produced the great varieties of pigs that are now to be found in the market; and never before was there the attention paid to the producing of a good quality of pig that is now observable throughout all the iron-producing districts of the kingdom. In chief part all this is due to unfailing stimulus furnished by competition. throughout all the iron-producing districts of the kingdom. In chief part all this is due to unfailing stimulus furnished by competition. The old argillaceous districts are now no longer the almost exclusive sources of supply. The hematite districts are now their powerful competitors. Surrounded by difficulties in entering the old consuming market, situated chiefly at a considerable distance from the source of supply, these latter, notwithstanding the abundance of their raw material, have had to give much attention to the most economical methods of manufacture. At the same time they have been mical methods of manufacture. At the same time they have been successful in continuing to improve the quality of their product. Copying from them certain of the methods which they have found Copying from them certain of the methods which they have found it necessary to adopt, the makers in the old districts have also placed themselves in a position to turn out a better article at a lower price than previously. By all these means combined, the makers of pigiron, in the Northern and also in the Midland Counties, have been enabled to send into the market varied descriptions of pigs, superior in quality, yet lower in price, than had been previously the case.

The tendency of the day, in respect of finished iron, is to descriptions of a much better class than that which characterised the greater quantity produced before so much of the metal begun to be used by

tions of a much better class than that which characterised the greater quantity produced before so much of the metal begun to be used by civil engineers and architects. At the same time, there is the old cry for cheap iron. The problem which the proprietors of mills and forges are now, therefore, putting forth efforts to solve is, how to make good iron, and cheap. In this, as we have intimated, they have been assisted by the pig makers, who find themselves in uncomfortable juxta-position in the market. There are, however, makers of certain qualities, that have been known and highly reputed for very many years, who have not found the competition so great as have some others already noticed. Yet they, too, to some extent have been jostled by makers of a rich quality, also manufactured in the newer districts. But the growing scarcity of the materials out of which these old and reputed pigs have been smelted prevents the makers of them from yielding to the extent which consumers, who are engaged in working out the commercial problem mentioned, find are engaged in working out the commercial problem mentioned, find necessary. These consumers are, therefore, casting about in other directions, and they have not been unsuccessful. Already we hear from South Staffordshire of mixtures in which the

Already we hear from South Staffordshire of mixtures in which the ingredients are large portions of cinder pigs and small portions of rich hematite. With these materials the puddling-furnace is made to yield a good quality of iron for certain uses, and it does so at very much under the price at which it can be produced by the irons that have been thought indispensable by makers who have not been in the habit of looking out to profit by the advantages which the experiments of others have thrown in their way. As may be gathered from what we have already said, this result could not have been attained unless the quality of the pigs, which form the basis of the mixture described, had not been greatly improved. In their production a large quantity of flue, or tap cinder, run out from the puddling and mill-furnaces is now extensively used; and in proportion as the qualities of the finished products of the mills and forges increase in excellence of quality, so these cinder pigs become of more intrinsic worth; ties of the finished products of the mills and forges increase in excel-lence of quality, so these cinder pigs become of more intrinsic worth; and the finished products noticed are possessing more and yet more of the nature which results in richer cinder in proportion as the rich hematite quality is incorporated. This incorporation is gradually increasing; for not only is the iron which possesses it going into the old districts in the shape of pigs, but it is also finding its way there as ore. In that cinder condition it is made to supply the place of as ore. In that cinder condition it is made to supply the place of certain qualities of stone, already noticed as becoming scarce in a marked degree; and it is also used in the puddling-furnaces as "fettling," For this use, the preference which the men have for it over "bull-dog" is very considerable, and that preference leads not unfrequently to considerable annoyance in the management of forges. It is, therefore, not very difficult to conceive how cinder pigs of the present day may be a much superior article to the pigs, possessing the same name, found in the market a few years ago. Nor is it hard to imagine that mixtures of the kind we have intimated—the leading out of the locality altogether, and several contracts were caucilled. edients being bought at 2l, 12s. 6d. a ton-may turn out iron in the finished state that shall be at once cheap in price, and, for many uses, good in quality.

The modern tendency is also towards the use of steel for many more The modern tendency is also towards the use of steel for many more purposes than those to which that metal has hitherto been applied; and here, also, it is gratifying to find that good quality and low price may even yet go together. Information has just reached us of experiments having been made with cinder pigs alone to produce steel, experiments which, so far as they have gone, have been attended with gratifying results. It is well known that to produce steel by the BESSEMER process pigs of the richest quality have to be used, and that the desideratum of that invention is how to use iron of less worth. It is also a fact, familiar to most persons who know anything of that process, that the out-put of the crucible now and again thing of that process, that the out-put of the crucible now and again bears a proportion to the quantity put in which is not compatible with economy. If cinder pigs should be used in the BESSEMER process, the fierceness of the combustion would utterly destroy them. Recently a patent has been taken out by Mr. Heaton, of the Lang-ley Mills, near Nottingham, for converting steel by the use of oxygen derived from the decomposition of nitrate of soda. Theory has long been in favour of this purifyer, but owing to the specific gravity of

the nitrate being so small, the great difficulty has been to ken from the surface, and thereby make its effects more than akinda Mr. HEATON'S patent consists in confining this nitrate of sods chamber beneath the molten iron, with a perforated iron along the source of chamber beneath the molten iron, with a perforated iron plus, when the molten iron is thrown upon the nitrate, the commens of escape for the fumes is through the whole superincumber mass. In escaping, the effects are produced which theory maintained must result—the iron through which it passes is at considerable under the passes of the ingredients which it is the object of all refining to expel. An expulsion is effected without that sacrifice of the valuable poting of the ingredients which, preserved, go to make up the bulk of a converted product.

expulsion is effected without that sacrifice of the valuable points of the ingredients which, preserved, go to make up the bulk of a converted product.

A few days ago a quantity of cinder-iron was experimented upon Mr. HEATON's. It was first melted, and then run into the convete. On its way to the converter the fumes were conclusive of the present of sulphur. A few minutes only sufficed for the presence of the molia metal in the converter. It was run out, and there were sulphur has no longer. When the 4½ cwts. which comprised the charge had be slightly solidified, it was puddled, and subsequently rolled in the sulphur died bars. In the process of rolling it was clear that a kind of ske had been manufactured, for a spurt flew out a distance of sensi yards, much to the discomfort of one of the workmen, whom what he termed a "rap in the mouth." The bars were some of the tested hot, and they bore out the expectation that had been make their quality during the process of rolling. They hammered like be cold-blast iron, and seemed fitted for the production of tyres. Some was punched, and it bore the test well; it likewise bore the ram's-like test. A small portion was then drawn out across the grain, was at in two, welded, and punched, turned into a corkscrew, and otherwise worked in a fashion which the blacksmith declared could only han been stood by first-class iron. The bars yet remained to be experiments that have yet to be made, and report upon them what they have been completed. So convinced have certain producers dinder-iron become of the value of their product when used in the HEATON process, that they have it in contemplation to erect conversal and having done so, will bring it out of the crucible worth me than twice the mokey which could be obtained for the same product when the moten means and having done so, will bring it out of the crucible worth me than twice the mokey which could be obtained for the same products and having done so, will bring it out of the crucible worth me than twice the mokey which c solidified as pig-iron.

STATE OF TRADE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

The two staple industries of the northern countries are the immanufacture and coal mining. With respect to the former, its to be the prevailing opinion that an improvement is gradually taking place, and that we have seen the worst of the long period of depasion through which the iron trade of the country has passed. In Cleveland district proper, of which Middlesbro' is the centre, hash under a cloud for more than a year past. The stoppage of Overse Cleveland district proper, of which Middlesbro' is the centre, has been under a cloud for more than a year past. The stoppage of Oversus was a heavy blow to the district, as several very large shareholder are connected with this locality. Then the collapse of the mades culations in the Glasgow pig-iron market, and to which the Middles bro' district had been a regular feeder, soon followed, bringing ham losses upon several of the leading firms of pig-iron producers. The unfortunate occurrences were succeeded by a long period of gras suspicion in the commercial world, and of almost complete signation in the iron trade. As if these were not sufficient discouragements to contend against, labour difficulties arose. First, the blackurs are men declined to accept a reduction of wages, though been been declined to accept a reduction of wages. ments to contend against, indoor difficulties arose. First, he bias-furnace men declined to accept a reduction of wages, though bear advances had been made when iron was nominally fetching his prices in the preceding spring. This led to the blowing-out of a number of the smaller furnaces, and to the suspension of operation number of the smaller furnaces, and to the suspension of operation in nearly all cases. The furnaces which were damped down remained in that state for about a month, when the men, seeing the hopeles nature of their position, came to terms, and recommenced work at wages considerably lower than had been offered them in the first place. wages considerably lower than had been offered them in the first place. Trade was so dull, however, and the prospects of the winter so unstitusfactory, that the matority of the smaller furnaces were allowed is remain out of blast, and have not been re-lighted up to this time. Thus, the production of pig-iron in the district has been very much curtailed, yet, notwithstanding this, the demand has fullen far below the supply, and stocks have, consequently, gone on increasing bod in makers' hands and in the railway company's warrant stors of Middlesbro.' The position of the blast-furnaces in the district larecently been given in the Journal. We may say that in the Middlesbro' district there are 67 blast-furnaces available, out of which there are 14 not in blast. In the Stockton district, of 13 furnace only 2 are standing idle. At Darlington, the 3 furnaces of the Soul Durham Iron Company are all out of blast. In other parts of the North a considerable proportion of the furnaces are laid off. The price of Cleveland iron has gone down to a low figure. Present que North a considerable proportion of the furnaces are laid off. The price of Cleveland iron has gone down to a low figure. Present quations are—No. 1, 48s.; No. 3, 45s.; Warrants, 44s. 6d. Compand with Glasgow, the above show an average of something like 8s per ton less than the Scotch quotations. In Staffordshire the commonds makes are quoted 2l. 12s. 6d., while for the better classes of iron make from native mine the price varies from 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 17s. 6d., be average being about 3l. 10s. The effect of the bad trade has been induce makers to force a market, and the low range of price is offered great inducements to ironfounders and consumers generally to try whether the Cleveland iron would not answer their purpose is well as the more expensive brands. The consequence has been like to try whether the Cleveland iron would not answer their purpos a well as the more expensive brands. The consequence has been list this iron has risen into favour, and is now much more extensive used than it has ever been at any previous period. Not only hash home demand increased very considerably, but a heavy trade is sprung up with the Continent. The Belgian iron manufacturensal founders are importing large quantities of Middlesbro'iron. Frame is also a purchaser, and the continental blast-furnace propriets find themselves unable to compete with the English makers, so that furnaces have, in many instances, been blown out. The threatening aspect of affairs in France and Germany, relative to the Luxemburg matter, caused a great interruption to the foreign trade of the district, but now the dispute has been amicably adjusted orders are again coming in pretty freely, and there is a prospect of a healthy summer trade. There is evidence, also, that the district has reached a tuning point with respect to stocks, which are now about stationary, though they are, if anything, decreasing slightly. Of course, the heavy stell on hand, amounting in the aggregate to from 150,000 to 160,000 tos must be somewhat reduced before much improvement in price of must be somewhat reduced before much improvement in prior

the reasonably expected.

The finished iron trade has been quite as much depressed as the other department. The iron manufacturers had, indeed, to control with a strike of much longer duration than the one in connecta with the blast-furnaces. The men left off work on July 14, and several instances they did not resume until the new year was we out of the locality altogether, and several contracts were cancelled owing to the delay in executing them. But as the reduction is was was thoroughly carried into effect, the manufacturers were able, a resuming work, to come into the market on favourable terms, as some tolerably good orders were secured. These have kept them in quite as regular occupation as the mills and forges in other leftities. The rail mills have been, and continue to be, the most full employed. The plate-makers have suffered from the exception dulness which has prevailed in shiphulding on the True and Test. dulness which has prevailed in shipbuilding on the Tyne and Test but, in this respect, the reports now coming to hand are more enoughing, and there is good reason to believe that a gradual imprement will now take place. The enquiry for general merchant in has been extremely slack, nor is there much change to report in this department.

has been extremely slack, nor is there much change to report department.

The subsidiary industries depending upon the iron trade are in tolerably satisfactory state. The chain and anchor makers report that prices are run down very much by the masters in the Midle Counties, but that they still secure their share of orders. The report of the report of the report of the report of the founders are comfortably employed, chiefly on extensive pipe of tracts, and on recent orders for railway chairs. Both these deals ments of the foundry business have grown into great importance the North. The configuration are the large properties. the North. The engineers are not busy, but are better employed his JUNE 1. 1867

was the case three months ago. The nut and bolt makers, rivet ma-nufacturers, and others are able to state that trade is now improv-

nufacturers, and others are able to state that trade is now improving a little.

Turning to the mining interests, we find that the coal trade has Turning to the mining interests, we find that the coal trade has been exceptionally and favourably situated during the year. The demand for coal and coke has been in excess of the supply. Most of the proprietors had good contracts on hand for long periods, so that the prices of coal and coke have not receded much of late, while the collieries themselves have been regularly and fully worked, so that the men have had constant employment. So pressing is the demand far coke that several proprietors are putting up large numbers of new ovens, and those already in existence are being converted into the patent ovens, by which a great saving is effected: each into the patent ovens, by which as two of the old-fashioned kind, and the coke produced is much harder in quality. New sinkings are also going on in several parts of the district, particularly to the south and south-east of the Durham coal field. Large quantities of coke are now being used by the hematite furnaces of Barrow, North Lancashire, and Cumberland; and the high price which they get for their pig-iron enables manufacturers to pay well for the coke, as they require the purest varieties which it is possible to obtain. The coal trade of the Northumberland and Durham districts is undoubtedly in a very prosperous and healthy condition at the present time. in a very prosperous and healthy condition at the present time,

MINING INSPECTION IN SCOTLAND.

At the Sheriff Court, Hamilton, an important decision has been given in the case of the prosecution, under the Mines Inspection Act, against Messrs, A. Russell and J. SMART, coalmasters. The complaint was that the respondents, as owners of the Ferniegare Coal pit, had violated the First General Rule, and also had neglected plaint was that the respondence, as owners of the Ferniegare Coal Pit, had violated the First General Rule, and also had neglected within 24 hours after the occurrence of an explosion to send notice to the Lord Advocate (notice was sent to the Government Inspector). The accident occurred in a fast place, or driving, in the whole coal, and bratticing was not put up, because it was considered that as the place would soon be holed through it was unnecessary. The damp, which was well known to exist was usually waffed out in the morning. After hearing the evidence brought forward by the Procurator Fiscal, including the depositions of Peters and James Kergan, in whose place the explosion occurred, of Thomas M'Whinnie, the fireman, of Mr. Crawford Jamieson, formerly manager, to Mr. SMAET, one of the defenders, and of Mr. Ralph Moore, the Government Inspector, as well as the exculpatory evidence, which was simply to the effect that the deponents considered bratticing unnecessary, the Sheriff.

ply to the effect that the deponents considered bratticing unnecessary, the Sheriff—

Expressed nimself satisfied that the respondents were completely exonerated and exculpated in reference to the second charge, seeing that the duty of reporting to the LORD ADVOCATE and Inspector of Mines is one which, by the statute, attaches personally to the agent, where there is one, as in the present case; and the respondents were not only not privy to the neglect, but Mr. SMART had been misled by the agent into the impression that he had fully discharged the duty, while in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact he had only partially done so by sending notice to the Gowhile in point of fact had no hesitation in helding that, in order to comply with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, it was note merely necessary that the workings, and that it must be constant. It was not merely necessary that the workings places seculd be free from free-damp while the workine were actually employed in them; but the nature and arrangement of the ventilation must, under ordinary circumstances, be such as at all times to prevent the accumulation of free-damp or impure air, and no other system would effectually guard against accidents. It had been clearly proved that this rule had been infringed during a portion, but not the whole of the times to prevent the accumulation of free-damp or impure air, and no other system would effectually guard against accidents. It had been applied to the question which had been ably argued by the agent for the respondents, arising out of the qualification and

an appeal was noted for the respondents, but owing to the regretted illness and death of the learned Sheriff (Sir A. ALISON) the appeal has not been disposed of. This trial illustrates the superiority of the Scotch mode of procedure. In Scotland it is the Procurator Fiscal, or public prosecutor, that prosecutes, not the Inspector, who is thus saved all the trouble and annoyance. All he has to do is to make a report to the Lord Advocate, who, if he thinks proper, causes the Fiscal to act upon it. In England it is different; there is no public prosecutor, and the Inspector himself has to appear as prosecutor. As regards the case itself, the whole question is whether "batting" or "waffing" out of gas, by means of the man agitating the air in the place by "flaffing" or "waffing" with his jacket until he drives it out, is sufficient, or whether air ought to be led in by brattice, or otherwise. In this case the fireman did not waff out the place, and a stranger went in, and got himself burned. The Sheriff (equal to the "Stipendiary" in England) holds that the place was not aired in accordance with the first general rule. As to the evidence for the defence, it is not by any means generally held, as stated by Mr. ROBERTSON or Mr. SNEDDON, that waffing is sufficient; indeed, it would be a great libel on many of the intelligent coalmasters in the Glasgow district to hold Mr. ROBERTSON's evidence as correct, most of them bratticing the places on the least appearance of fire-damp; and the statement made by on the least appearance of fire-damp; and the statement made by one witness, that a man in his place by the movement (of his body) while working would cause a sufficient current, is absurd. A colliery manager and a mining engineer, who were asked to appear for the defence, on going down the pit and examining the place, declined.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND RELIEF FUNDS.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSIONS, AND RELIEF FUNDS.

The knowledge of any serious calamity at home or abroad, by which a number of persons are deprived of the means of support, brings out one of the noblest traits peculiar to the English character. The moment an appeal is made on behalf of suffering humanity there is no fear of the necessary succour being afforded, and often in excess of what is required. The most recent occurrences which have called forth the sympathy of all classes, from the QUEEN downwards, were the terrible explosions at the Oaks and Talke Collieries, which took place almost simultaneously, in December last. Not only in the immediate localities where the terrible catastrophes took place, but in all parts of the kingdom, and from our most distant colonies, large sums were subscribed to meet the wants and to soothe the distressed sufferers. Ever foremost in all works of benevolence, the City of London took up the cause of the widows and children, and a committee was formed at the Mansion House, at the head of which was the LoRD MAYOR, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, As might be expected, from the high character and position of the gentlemen of which that coxamittee was composed, a large amount of money soon flowed in, several sums having been specified by the donors to be given entirely to one or the other of the collieries.

Everything proceeded most harmoniously until the subscription lists were closed when it was found that the armoniously until the subscription lists were closed when it was found that the armoniously until the subscription lists were closed when it was found that the armoniously until the subscription is the subscription in the process of the subscription is the process of the subscription in the process of the subscription is the process of the subscription of the greater than the subscription in the process of the subscription is the process of the subscription of the greater than the subscription is the process of the subscription of the greater than the process of

Everything proceeded most harmoniously until the subscription lists were closed, when it was found that the amount received by the local committees, supplemented by what was received at the Mansion House, would be amply sufficient to keep the widows, children, and others who were considered entitled to participate in the benefit of the fund, in comparative comfort. In the event, however, of there being any surplus, a permanent fund was established, the trustees of which were the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, Lord Halifax, and Lord Wharncliffe, whilst the committee included the names of the leading nobility and gentry in the South and West of Yorkshire. It was then naturally supposed that the Mansion House Fund would be apportioned between the two collieries, according to the number of persons to be relieved at each. Up to the present time, however, no such apportionment has taken place nor would be amply sufficient to keep the widows, children, and cording to the number of persons to be relieved at each. Up to the present time, however, no such apportionment has taken place, nor are there the slightest indications of any intention of such being done, although frequent applications from the committee have been made to effect that object. It would appear that the LORD MAYOR, and the gentlemen acting with him, consider the local subscriptions sufficient to meet the requirements of the unfortunate sufferers—a decision not shared in by the local committees, or by those well acquainted with the dispensation of such funds. What, then, is to be done with the large sum in the hands of the LORD MAYOR? So far as can be gathered, it is to go to form a permanent fund, of which London is to be the head-quarters, and the Mansion House committee to be the dispensers, sitting, en permanence, to take cognizance of all fatalities arising from accidents in collieries.

Now, in the first place, the premises of the London committee that

the local funds are sufficient to meet the requirements of each district are denied by those best able to form an opinion. On what basis the metropolitan gentlemen have arrived at the conclusion they have done we are unable to say, but the committee at Barnsley, some of the members of which have had to deal with similar catastrophes, are of just a contrary opinion. That the local funds, with the aid of parochial relief (where the recipients are not entitled to anything from the Miners' Association), would keep the widows and children from actual starvation there can be no doubt; but then we are far from believing that the public in evincing its wonted sympathy only intended that such should be the result of their benevolence. We believe it was the desire of the subscribers to lessen as much as possible the losses sustained by the widows and children under the sad and painful circumstances, so far as pecuniary aid could do so, and keep them from being dependent for support on the liberality of workhouse officials. But from the course pursued by the Mansion House Committee, it is quite possible, as in the case of the Lund Hill fund, that the present relief will have to be reduced from time to time, as the money in hand becomes reduced. At present the sum allowed to a widow without family is 5s. per week. Now, at the time of the explosion there were no less than 30 widows of the men killed at the Oaks who were pregnant, and surely it cannot be said that the sum named, with a small addition, is sufficient to pay house rent, give that support so necessary in their condition, and find medical attendance, nursing, and extra nourishment. Yet, unless the local fund is largely supplemented, it is questionable whether that amount will be paid for any length of time.

We now come to the more important part of the question, that relative to the disposal of the sums paid into the hands of the Mansion House Committee. The subscriptions given were in aid of the sufferers by those terrible catastrophes, to do which their servic

endeavour to save the lives of others, at a point just above workhouse relief.

Having those opinions, we have considered it our duty to bring the matter prominently before the public, in the hope that an arrangement may yet be come to. We have no desire to see a collision between the local committees and that at the Mansion House; but it is apparent, unless something is speedily done, such a result is inevitable. In saying so much we do so advisedly in the interest of those most concerned. Of course, we have no objection to a permanent fund—of the desirability of which there are no two opinions—but, then we are at a loss to know how the Mansion House Committee can presume to keep the money they have for such a purpose. The sum they have in hand was subscribed for the relief of the widows and children left destitute by two explosions, and it is, therefore, their duty to give effect to the wishes of the subscribers, as they have no right whatever to devote any portion of it to any other purpose whatever. Should they do so, they will cause the public to have but little faith in the administration of funds placed in the hands of gentlemen for specific charitable purposes, and give a serious check to the flow of sympathy and benevolence of the country, which hitherto have never been appealed to in vain.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION-No. V. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

never been appealed to in vain.

Although the admirable collection of minerals and metallurgical products exhibited in the Prussian Department should long ere this have been noticed, Mr. KOHLER must accept apologies for another week's delay, which, by the way, is less important, seeing that the visitors to that court can, through his courtesy and intelligence, obtain all the information they desire, whilst in some other parts of the building even the smallest statement as to the character and object of the exhibits are looked for in vain. The French have been particularly neglectful in this respect, so far as the Exhibition is concerned; although it is true that most of them give addresses in Paris, and are there very ready to give not only details, but historical facts also—one gentleman kindly devoting just 23 minutes in recounting the biography of that celebrated Englishman Sir ISAAC NEWTON (Ithink he must have read a translation of Mrs. BARBAULD'S "Evenings at Home," from the nature of the history), who discovered the law of gravitation through an apple falling upon him whilst he sat smoking under an apple tree, as a necessary preliminary to the Although the admirable collection of minerals and metallurgical the law of gravitation through an apple falling upon him whilst he sat smoking under an apple tree, as a necessary preliminary to the description of an improved safety-cage for collieries, in which, from my familiarity with it, I should have been inclined to class, without much disrespect for chronology, as decidedly ante-Newtonian, I sought in vain for any improvement or even alteration as compared with other models in general use even in France. Want of novelty is, however, by no means a common fault in French inventions, and those intended to be useful, as a rule, possess not only greater utility than we are accustomed to admit in England, but they are also quite equal, all things considered, to most English inventions. LENOIR'S gas-engine, for example, is undoubtedly superior to any machine we equal, all things considered, to most English inventions. LENOIR'S gas-engine, for example, is undoubtedly superior to any machine we have for anything under (say) 2½-horse power, and it is certainly astonishing that, notwithstanding the length of time it has been known in England, so few have been set to work. In France its merits are thoroughly appreciated, hundreds are daily at work (in fact, they may be seen in almost every street), and it appears that in every instance they give the most entire satisfaction; they are cleanly, compact, economic, and easily managed, and they seem to be in high favour with the working men who are fortunate enough to be employed where they are in use.

THE COAL TRADE OF FRANCE.

THE COAL TRADE OF FRANCE,

The extension of the coal trade in France, or perhaps it would be more correct to say the development of the coal fields of France, is probably, of greater importance in promoting the material prosperity of the empire than the extension of any other branch of national industry; for whilst the establishment of an ironworks or of a manufactory for textile fabrics can, while foreign fuel is so largely used as at present, only be productive of individual benefit, the opening out of the many rich coal deposits now known to exist will not only benefit those immediately engaged in working them, but will confer a lasting good upon every manufacturer in France, by adding to his means of obtaining an increased supply of cheap fuel, and making the entire nation dependent upon home-produced instead of imported coal. Not long since the opening of collieries in the Pas-de-Calais was referred to as a curiosity; now the collieries of that district enjoy an ferred to as a curiosity; now the collieries of that district enjoy an important place in the lists of the mineral resources of the empire. For the present it will suffice to allude to the Béthune Mines Company's Collieries at Bully-Grenay, and to one or two of the safety ontrivances in use there. The concession extends over upwards of 14,000 acres, of which nearly 13,600 acres are coallands. There are 13,000 acres, or which hearly 13,000 acres are continued. Intereare are at present four pits upon the concession, the fourth being of comparatively recent date. A fifth is about to be sunk, with distinct engines, for working both series of seams, which are about 275 yards distant from each other. The upper series contains 11 known workable seams, and the lower series six. Up to the present time three pits have been in work, and during the period included in the accounts researched to the lear tracting these was rejucted to leas than 5 347 739. pits have been in work, and during the period included in the accounts presented to the last meeting there was raised no less than 5,347,732 bushels, or (say) 214,000 tons. In No. 1 pit there are eight workable seams, from which nearly 70,000 tons of coal were obtained, containing from 60½ to 69½ of fixed carbon, and 30½ to 39½ of volatile substances. No. 2 pit produces a quality of coal much sought after for forge and domestic purposes; it yielded about 61,250 tons of coal, containing from 66½ to 69½ per cent. of fixed carbon, and from 30½ to 33½ per cent. of volatile matters. No. 3 pit, which contains ix known workable seams, produces a good coking coal, extensively used for glass-making and forge purposes; it yielded about 73,250 tons of coal, containing from 70½ to 81½ per cent. of fixed carbon, and 18½ to 29½ per cent. of volatile matters. In No. 4 pit they have met with to 294 per cent. of volatile matters. In No. 4 pit they have met with a seam which has been found to contain 854 per cent. of fixed carbon, and 144 per cent. of volatile matters; the smalls from this seam have been successfully employed for the manufacture of compressed

fuel. It should have been stated that No. 2 pit has proved the existence of eleven workable seams, so that the four pits will thus lay open no less than 26 seams. The thickness of these varies from 21½ in. to 59 in., giving an average of rather over 31 inches. Each of the four existing pits has had to be sunk through 136½ yards to 166½ yards of overlying rock, and have, therefore, been provided with powerful machines—those on No. 1 and No. 4 pits have vertical cylinders coupled, and are of 180-horse power; and those on No. 2 and No. 3 pits have horizontal cylinders coupled, and are of 150-horse power. The winding in No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 pits is effected by square double-decke deages, each deck containing two corves of 12½ bushels, or a total useful load of 18 hectolitres, or 32½ cwts. At the No. 1 pit the winding machinery is equal to 30 cages, or 59 tons per hour, and at No. 2 and No. 3 pits, where the full corves are run off at the front, and the empties run on behind, 35 cages, or 69 tons per hour, can be raised. At No. 4 pit they are going to put in the long cages, of which specimens are exhibited; and they have no doubt that they will so economise the labour that 42 cages, or 83 tons per hour, can be drawn up. Each pit is provided with a mechanical ventilator; one is on FABRY's system, the second is a centrifugal machine, on DAVAINE'S system; and the third is a GUIBAL'S fan. It has been found that the last-named machine gives the best results. Iron ladders alone are used as the means of ingress and egress; they are placed in the upcast, and can be used at any time.

But in connection with a colliery, and more especially with a colliery in a newly-opened district, the procuring of means of transport for the produce, &c., of labour, is of paramount importance. In both these respects the company have acted most energetically. Besides the numerous roads previously existing, the company has constructed, for the conveyance of its products, an excellent railway, which con-

for the produce, &c., of labour, is of paramount importance. In both these respects the company have acted most energetically. Besides the numerous roads previously existing, the company has constructed, for the conveyance of its products, an excellent railway, which connects it with the Aire and La Bassée Canal and with the North of France Railway. The mean distance of the three working pits from the canal is about 5½ miles, and from the railway 1½ miles. When the No.4 pit is at work, its distance will be 4½ and 2 miles respectively. The population of the district was barely sufficient for the agricultural work, and the rapid extension of the coal trade has only been possible by obtaining men from the coal districts previously in full work. A large proportion of the workmen have been obtained from the North, and a considerable number from Belgium. In order to secure their services it was necessary to erect habitations for them; at Bully-Grenay they have 205 houses, a school, and a chapel; at Mazengarbe, 48 houses; and at Vermelles, 83 houses, a school, and a chapel. The houses are each built upon about 12 poles of land, and contain from three to six rooms, with cellars and dependencies; they cost, upon the average, about 84c., and are let to the miners at an average of 6 francs (4s. 10d.) per month. The miners, who are 912 in number, descend by the ladders, but are brought up by the cages, which, at all the pits, are furnished with safety-catches of one description or another; but in order to entitle the miners to take advantage of this means of egress they are bound to conform to certain rules, which have been established to prevent accident. A benefit society (Caisse de Secours), which rendered immense service during the last epidemic, has been for several years in operation. The fund is raised by a stoppage made from the men's wages, by a proportionate contribution by the company, and by the fines. This society provides the last epidemic, has been for several years in operation. The fund is raised by a stoppage made from the men's wages, by a proportionate contribution by the company, and by the fines. This society provides for the instruction of the children and adults, and for the medical and pharmaceutical requirements of its members. There are benefits fixed by the regulations in case of sickness and of slight wounds, and in case of serious injury the benefits are higher. Miners permanently injured, or who have become incapable of work, after serving the company a certain time, are pensioned, and the system of pensioning extends also to the widows and children of miners killed in the service of the company, or who die from the result of injuries received in the works. The administration of the society is in the hands of three of the superior officers of the company and four working miners. in the works. The administration of the society is in the hands of three of the superior officers of the company and four working miners, and the doctor has a seat and voice at the council. The Béthune Company, moreover, are taking steps which are well worth following in other quarters. To provide for increased operations at a future time, without drawing away the hands from neighbouring collieries, the executive have had an establishment built, of which they exhibit drawings, for the accommodation of from 80 to 100 lads, of not less than 12 years who are to be instructed in every detail connected with drawings, for the accommodation of from 80 to 100 lads, or not less than 12 years, who are to be instructed in every detail connected with the workings, to be fed, lodged, and clothed, and to be provided with the moral care necessary to their age. Each of the lads will be furnished with a book, in which their savings will be regularly entered, and kept at interest, so that they can, by care and industry, have a considerable sum at their disposal upon reaching maturity. The company has every confidence in the result of these measures, which will step they be not into execution and they recken upon forming a company has every confidence in the result of these measures, which will at once be put into execution, and they reckon upon forming a body of intelligent working miners, attached to the locality and to the company, which will have replaced in their youth the protectors whom they either have not known or have prematurely lost. To Mr. A. Boitelle, the president of the company, I am indebted for the fullest reply to every enquiry made concerning both the mines themselves and the machinery in use at them, specimens of most of which have been sent here for exhibition, and to the readers of the Mining Journal such a detailed account of the Béthune Mines will be particularly acceptable, seeing that the success of these adds another piece of evidence in favour of the opinion of those who maintain the probable existence of an, as yet unseen, coal field beneath the Southern Counties of England. By the courtesy of Mr. Dellavreier, the engineer-in-chief of the mines, I shall be able, in a future notice, to give a full description of the safety apparatus exhibited in Class 47, as well as of some of the other mechanical contrivances.

SAFETY-LAMPS.—DUBRULLE's safety-lamps have been so long and

as well as of some of the other mechanical contrivances.

SAFETY-LAMPS.—DUBRULLE's safety-lamps have been so long and favourably known, at least by name, to the readers of the Journal, and these lamps are again exhibited in the present exposition. So long since as 1827 the hardware and lamp manufactory of Mr. DUBRULLE sprung into existence, and at the present time the lamps of Mr. Cosset Dubrulle are very largely used throughout France. The manufacture of safely-lamps was commenced by Mr. DUBRULLE in 1833, and in 1844 he obtained a bronze medal for the improvements he had introduced, and silver and bronze medals, and other recognitions, were obtained in 1849, 1854, 1855, and 1862 respectively. The lamps of Mr. Cosset Dubrulle are not only employed in many of the French collieries, and are largely used in manufactories where inflammable substances are produced. Mr. Cosset Dubrulle has just taken foreign patents for further improvements in lamps, and an opportunity will be taken to publish the mechanical details of his invention.

BASTIER'S CHAIN PUMP.—One of the most attractive machines in BASTIER'S CHAIN-PUMP.—One of the most attractive machines in the English Department is BASTIER'S Chain-Pump, exhibited by the inventor, in connection with Messrs. JACKSON and Co., of Gracechurch-street, London. The effect of the pump can be best seen from the gallery, and the visitor cannot fail to be favourably impressed with the enormous quantity of water raised by so small a pump. Reference was not long since made in the columns of the MINING JOUR-NAL to the exection at the St. Helen's (Bishop Auckland) Colliery. NAL to the erection at the St. Helen's (Bishop Auckland) Colliery. belonging to the Messra. Prasse, of a pump of this description for raising water from the depth of 270 ft., when it was proved, from accurate measurement, to give an efficiency of 87 per cent., and the recurate measurement, to give an emetency of 8 per cent, and the results obtained here appear to be equally satisfactory. The diameter of the tube is 12 in., and the water is pumped from a depth of 16 ft., which is, of course, very small; but from the accuracy with which the rising and falling portions of the chain (not only in this, but in chain-pumps generally) necessarily balance each other, the depth practically makes but little difference, the column of water, and that alone, being all that has in any case to be lifted. Of course, there is increased friction to overcome as the depth increases but this is see increased friction to overcome as the depth increases, but this is so slight as to offer no practical difficulty. The pump exhibited here is driven by a belt from a main shaft, the power for which is provided by the Commissioners, and which is used in common by a number of by the Commissioners, and which is used in common by a number of machines, and the exact power used has not been ascertained. Since the exhibition opened, however, the results obtained at each speed, for the gearing has been thrice altered, has been very good. The main shaft runs pretty uniformly, at 120 revolutions per minute, and the chain-wheel has been driven at 20, 50, and 30 revolutions per minute respectively, the latter being that at which it has been arranged permanently to run the pump. At 20 revolutions per minute the quantity of water raised was 750 gallons, and it was then decided to try 50 revolutions, in order to prove that there need be no apprehension as to the strength of the pump, and its ability to run at a high speed. At 50 revolutions per minute the pump gave 1900 gallons; but as this quantity was more than the upper tank would contain, or allow to escape by the channel provided for it, the water not only flowed over the sides, but was also thrown, in spite of the glass protecting walls around the pump, upon the exhibits of Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS, of Oldham, on the other side of the gallery, as well as upon those of the North Moor Foundry Company and others in the vicinity. Complaint of damage by water was at once made, and it was ordered that the pump should be stopped. It is now working smoothly and regularly at 30 revolutions per minute, and is giving upon those of the North Moor Foundry Company and others in the vicinity. Complaint of damage by water was at once made, and it was ordered that the pump should be stopped. It is now working smoothly and regularly at 30 revolutions per minute, and is giving 1120 gallons, which is as good a result as need be desired.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

MAY 29.—If all workers and dealers in metals have not yet participated in the revival which is imparting animation to our Pig-Iron market, there is a hopeful likelihood that they will have occasion to join in the reviving chorus before long. During the week prices have been slightly depressed, but the market was somewhat steady, and a very good business was done. The quotation has slid up and down between 53s. 9d. and 53s. 6d. cash, and 53s. 9d. and 54s. one month. Everything is now in favour of a rising market—make, stock, consumption, and demand. The exports for the week are 3000 tons ahead of those of the corresponding week in 1866, the figures being 13,265 tons this year, against 10,100 tons last year. To-day a fair business was done at 55s. 74d. cash, 53s. 104d. one month, closing with buyers over; sellers 14d. per ton higher. Gartsherrie, No. 1, 65s.; Coltness, 64s.; Glengarnock (at Ardrossan), 61s. Manufactured Iron experiences the same limited demand, but as some of the works—Monkland, Motherwell, Blochairn, &c.—are said to have commenced at the reduction, and the others are to follow on Monday next, perhaps makers will feel at liberty to offer finished iron at some reduction from the list price. The gunboats which have been contracted for here are said to belong to the composite class—partly wood and partly iron; and if such is the case, as the price would lead us to infer, the quantity of iron to be used will be comparatively limited. Coals for shipment keep in fair demand, with heavy shipments, at the reduced quotations: 28,600 tons are the aggregate returns from the ports, against only 18,935 tons in the same week of last year, Troon supplying fully one-third of the whole shipments. The ironstone, coal, lime, &c., in the estate of Glorat, parish of Campsie, and the whole minerals in Redhouse estate, parish of Livingstone, are offered to be let. In Ayrshire, the miners, at a "smoking" conconference, have struck two works, as "a means of resisting the reduction of wages;" while duction of wages;" while in the Larkhall and Motherwell districts nearly the whole body are "resisting the reduction of wages" by the same processes. Some of Merry and Cunninghame's resisting miners, who had to "come out" at their Houghhead pits, because they were reduced to 4s, a day, were allowed to "go in" to the pits of the same firm near Quarter at 3s. 6d. a day, which they did most willingly. This shows the inconsistency and stupidity of the Union, by whose orders nearly 800 miners are idle in the districts of Motherwell and Larkhall. As the funds of the various Unions have become reduced by the strikes of the past twelvemonths, there is little hope that the colliers will get much extraneous aid, so that the sooner they make a virtue of their necessity the sooner will they be able to bring help to suffering families. The miners throughout Fifeshire have sub mitted to the reduction.

A fatal explosion of fire-damp took place on Monday morning in

Messrs. D. and J. Sneddon's No. 3 pit, Cambusnethan Colliery, by which two colliers—James Stevenson and John Short, or McCartney—lost their lives. As these parties were provided with a safety-lamp, it is difficult to understand how the explosion took place. The men were both dead when found, and their faces and arms were severely burned.

SCOTCH GAS COALS-ROCHSOLES.

The Rochsoles Gas Coal is a mineral nearly allied to the celebrated Boghead coal, and produces a rich return in gas. As this class of coal is becoming year by year more scarce, its value has been enhanced; and it is well known that the output of the best kinds has been contracted for while the seams last. On the other hand, several new pits have been opened, whose produce would have naturally come in to supply the deficiency; but these were conserved for oil distillation, and the overplus of the old works was as anxiously secured for the same purpose. Since that time oil distillation has nearly for the same purpose. Since that time oil distillation has nearly ceased, and the proprietors of various seams of gas coal are now freely offering their mineral for sale. By an analysis of some Scotch oals, Prof. Fyfe, of Aberdeen, supplies the following results:

Mr. Young, of Dalkeith Gasworks, subjected 26 cwts. of the Rochsoles coal to the test, and found that it yielded 11,902 cubic feet of gas to the ton of coal. This proves its superiority to both Arniston and Lesmahagow, and we believe the proprietors are willing to offer it on moderate terms. As the full analysis of this coal may prove satisfactory to our readers, we give it in detail:—

CHEMICAL REPORT ON POSITION FOR A COLUMN AND A COLUMN AND

CHEMICAL BEPORT ON ROCHSOLES GAS COAL.

A commercial sample of Rochsoles gas coal, consisting of 26 cwts., was received here on the 20th ult. for analysis for gas, from Messrs. James Struthers and Co., Rochsoles Colliery, Airdrie. The following deductions were made from working the entire sample, as in the ordinary practice in gas-making; 6000 cubic feet of the gas was stored for examination; 1000 parts of the coal gave the following:

NALTSIS.

Volatile matter (gas, tar, and water)per cent. 46-05

Fixed combustible matter (fael)	20.75
Ash	31.02
Sulphur	1.58
Water	0.90 = 100.00
COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS.	
as from 1 ton of coal, corrected to temp. 600, pressure 30"	11,902 cubic feet.
oke from I ton of coal	1.182 lbs.
sh in the coke	58.8 per cent.
sh in 1 ton of coal	695 lbs.

Ash in the coke

Ash in 1 ton of coal.

Sulphur in 1 ton of coal.

Sulphur in 1 ton of coal.

Sulphur in 1 ton of coal.

Specific gravity of the coal

Cas from one cubic foot of coal

Specific gravity of the gas.

Specific gravity of the gas.

Weight of gas from 1 ton of coal

Specific gravity of the gas.

Specific gravity of gas from 1 ton of coal

Hydro-carbon vapours absorbed by bromine.

Specific gravity of one cubic foot of gas in sperm.

Surability of one cubic foot of gas in sperm.

Sulphur in standard sperm candies.

Spermal Observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 30 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 31 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observations by a union jet, consuming 3-952 cubic feet of gas, deduced from 32 observa

The unlooked for depression in the oil trade is, no doubt, the reason why the proprietors are introducing this coal to the notice of gas companies, and from its high yield per ton and excellent quality there is no doubt it will find a ready market.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MAY 30.—Although June is nearly reached, little fine weather has yet been experienced here; the season so far has been one of unexampled cold. Partly owing to this, the Coal Trade continues. yet bean experienced here; the season so far has been one of unexampled cold. Partly owing to this, the Coal Trade continues in most branches very brisk. House coal, which had a month ago began to to confer with the direct decline, has again revived, and prices have increased. The demand for coking and gas cal also continue, on the whole, satisfactory, but some kinds of manulacturing coal have been rather dull in some quarters, and several collieries in the western parts of Durham have been working short time; still, on the whole, the coal trade is by far the most healthy trade in the district. Most other branches remain and the Iron Is exceedingly a furnaces in work, and the coal supported—that is, devoid of animation, with the exception of the Alkali Trade, which continues very brisk.

The return of unext gated because in most bear and the condition of the appointed, consisting to committee was also appears to be likely to committee was also appeared to committee was also app

ake place, at any rate, ne agreement has yet been arrived at between the par-ties. An offer has been made to the men, to give an advance of id. per ton for

likely that a large importation of Cornish miners will take place, this step having met with entire success at Cramlington, the adjoining colliery, which is partly worked by the same owners as those to Delaval. A large number of Cornishmen are now naturalised at Cramlington; indeed, these men are to be found in various parts of oth those counties.

both those counties.

The new winning at Hartford, in connection with the Cramlington Colliery, is progressing most satisfactorily, and a large number of workmen's houses are being constructed, to be in readiness when the coal is reached. The great steam coal field of Northumberland is being rapidly occupied, and the capability of producing this valuable coal is constantly increasing.

The North of England Institute of Mining Engineers meeting will be held in Noversetie on Saturday, when the business, so far as heavy of trans-

held in Newcastle, on Saturday, when the business, so far as has yot trans red, will be as follows:—1. Mr. W. Cockburn's paper, "On Underground Conyance in the Cleveland District, with Remarks on the Clip Pulley,"—2. Messrs, orison and J. Nelson's paper, "On Underground Haulage at Pelton Colliery," & Mr. Harper's paper, "On Harper's Improved Safety-Cage Apparatus for dinary Wire-Rope Conductors."

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

MAY 30.—The ironmasters are able to evince a little more independence as to the prices accepted, owing to the number of orders secured and offered of late, and they are gradually, although slowly, emerging from the difficult position in which they have for so long been placed. Buyers, no doubt, seeing signs of improvement in the distance, have been disposed to increase their purchases since the commencement of May, provided the makers will make an abatement on the current quotations, but this the latter decline to do, being equally well convinced with the buyers that they will not have to wait long for an increase in the demand. A considerable quantity of railway iron continues to be shipped from the local ports, principally for the Russian and American markets. The enquiry from the States continues about the same, and a gentleman connected with one of the leading American railways is about to visit the district with the view of making additional purchases. The requirements of home buyers remain without change. Taking the trade altogether, a better feeling prevails than for a long time past, and it is hoped and believed that the actual improvement will soon correspond with the improved feeling. Business keeps about the same in the Tin-plate Trade, and quotations are in favour of buyers. It cannot, perhaps, be said that any of the works have as yet suffered from the falling off in the enquiry, but without an increase in the sales, makers will not be long before they are obliged to resort to stocking, and this, it appears, they are quite prepared to do, rather than sell at unremunerative prices. The shipping of coal has been going on pretty steadily since last report, the arrivals being more numerous, and tonnage, in consequence, is not so scarce. As remarked last week, the steam coal pits could do far more work than they are now doing, and many of the collieries in the Rhondda and Aberdare Val-MAY 30,-The ironmasters are able to evince a little more indeand tonnage, in consequence, is not so searce. As remarked last week, the steam coal pits could do far more work than they are now doing, and many of the collieries in the Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys are not employed more than three full turns a week. This, no doubt, has been caused partly by scarcity of tonnage, but when this difficulty is entirely removed the demand will still be far below the ordinary output of the collieries. In the house coal trade there is no change to record in business, and the requirements of buyers keep rather helm expressions. rather below expectations.

rather below expectations.

The emigration mania has once more appeared in South Wales, and hundreds have a lateady left, and many others are preparing to follow. As was the case in 1865 and 1866, fully 85 to 90 per cent. of the emigrants are bound for the United States, and the remainder are distributed over the various British colonies. The bad accounts received of the state of trade in the States, the comparative lowness of wages, as compared with the prices of provisions, and many other disadvantages which might be mentioned, do not appear to have any influence in checking the movement; and, in fact, those who have left have, in many instances, expressed their conviction that things cannot be worse there than here. Undoubtedly many of those that leave can well be spared in the present depressed condition of the iron trade, but it is, nevertheless, a serious and unfortunate circumstance that so many skilled hands are leaving the country, for their places cannot be filled without considerable trouble. Many of the iron-masters are making heavy sacrifices to keep their hands together, and they do this in order to be prepared to meet any improvement which may take place in the demand.

The Penarth Dock and Railway Company held a special meeting at Cardiff, on Tuesday (Mr. Crawshay Balley, M.P., in the chair). The Chairman said the meeting had been called in consequence of the financial difficulties of the company, and he proposed that the payment of the dividends declared at the meeting in January should be suspended until the secretary gave notice that they were able to pay the same. Mr. Cartwright seconded the proposal. When the Taff Vale took possession of the undertaking, 600,000l. had been expended, and under an agreement between the two boards, additional works had been earried out to the extent of 120,000l., making a total expenditure of 720,000l. The Taff Vale had declined to pay interest, except on 600,000l. and the lease had not yet been signed by that company; he trusted, however, that an amicable arrangement would be arrived at. Mr. Ward, of Bristol, moved an amendment, that a committee of three should be appointed to make a searching investigation into the accounts, and to endeavour to come to terms with the Taff Vale. Mr. Roberts seconded the amendment. The Chairman complained of the conduct of the Taff Vale board, and expressed his determination that they should not be trampled upon. He had unabated confidence in the soundness of the company, and as a proof of which he had increased his holding from 15,000l. to 70,000l. The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

A few weeks since a handsome presentation was made to Mr. Josiah Richards by the workmen, agents, &c., at the Pontypool Works, and the example has been followed this week by those employed at the Abersychan Works, of which Mr. Richard is manager. The presentation consisted of a splendid and massive silver epergue, or candelabrum, with the following inscription on it:

'This silver epergue, the joint testimonial of the agents employed at the Abersychan Works, and where a special consisted of a splendid and massive silver epergue, the joint testimonial of the agents employed at the Abersychan Works and Min The Penarth Dock and Railway Company held a special meeting

(Limited) intend making another allotment of 2000 shares, at par, to the sent shareholders.

SHACKLEFORD, FORD, AND Co. (Limited).—The report of the Investigation Committee appointed by the shareholders is a lengthy document, and it discloses a state of things truly extraordinary. Not one of the directors appears to have paid for his shares, and nearly all of them were mixed up with the old firm in giving accommodation bills to keep the concern going. Upwards of 50,000, of the company's money was misappropriated by the managing directors, and expended on a private concern of their own. A sremarked in a previous report, the banking account could never have been properly attended to, or elso these irregularities would have been discovered, and this is fully confirmed by the committee. Three recourses are recommended to the shareholders:—1. To wind up the company absolutely.—2. To dispose of the works to some other company.—3. To form a new company, which could only be thought of if on a close inspection of the accounts there appears to be the nucleus of valuable business. The report points out that the shareholders have an unquestionable remedy against the directors for the recovery of their losses.

FOREST OF DEAN .- The Royal Forest of Dean Mining Company (Limited) held a meeting at the Star Hotel, Worcester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of authorising the directors to dispose of the whole or a part of the property of the com-pany. Mr. T. Holland presided. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. C. W. Hoskins, of Harewood Park, Ross, who strongly con-demned the conduct of the directors, and proposed a committee of investigation; and further proposed that the meeting should be postvestigation; and further proposed that the meeting should be postponed till the report be brought up. Mr. Brown, of Cardiff, seconded the
motion, when the Chalrman rose and explained that the object of the meeting was
that of taking into consideration the propriety of selling a portion of the property in the Forest of Dean. Mr. Martin Abell, Worcester, proposed "That the
shareholders of the company are of opinion that it is expedient to offer the whole
of the company's property in the Forest of Dean for sale, by public auction, as
soon as convenient, in lots; and that in the event of the whole or any portion of
the property not realising the reserved prices, they be disposed of by the directors, by private treaty; and that the directors, and all other necessary parties,
be authorised and requested to take steps which, in their judgment, are necessary
for properly carrying the foregoing into effect." This having been seconded by
Mr. Underwood, Mr. Slater, of Gloucester, moved an amendment, "That no
steps be taken respecting the resolution of Mr. Abell till the company's affairs
have been investigated by an independent committee of shareholders." This was
lost, and the for ner resolution was declared to be carried. A committee was
lost, and the for ner resolution was declared to be carried. A committee was
lost, and the for ner resolution was declared to be carried. A committee was
lost, and the for ner resolution was declared to be put upon the lots; and
a committee was also appointed, consisting of the above, with the addition of
Mr. Brown and Mr. Suowdon.

The Iron Trade of the district continues very brisk. At Parkend
there are three furnaces in blast, and kept working with considerable vigour,
and the fron is dispatched to customers as fast as it can be made. The quality of
this iron is exceedingly good. At Cinderford there are a corresponding number
of furnaces in work, and the orders are received even more rapidly than the forcan be made. At the other works, both in raw and manufactured iron, the t

brisk. The return of unexpected and unwelcome cold weather in the dis-ict has increased the demand for household cosis. The latter part of last

week, and up to Wednesday morning of this, there were heavy and incessa-hunder showers, preceded by sharp frosts, which interfered with all kinds of uut-door employment. King Charles's day, which is loyally observed. cor employment. King Charles's day, which is loyally observed in a brought an agreeable change. Some of the furnaces were gally a oak boughs and the oak apple. Orders for all kinds of household are

ocals are abundant.

The Tin Trade, although it was depressed for a day or so, is returning to its wonted activity. Several good orders have been received. The men am all on full time, and there are no stocks at either of the Forest works. The newly-creeted concern at Whiticroft for the utilisation of earl dust, to work Barker's patent, is rapidly progressing, and it is anticipated that in two months the buildings, together with the machinal control of the property will be compiled. The company's works are in close province.

cipated that in two months the buildings, together with the machinery, will be completed. The company's works are in close proximity to the Severn and Wye rivers, and they have some collieries near, from which they will obtain their coal, or otherwise slack, which, by the new process, will be compressed into square and available pieces. The masonry in the course of erection is very substantial.

On Wednesday some arrangements were made at Moseley Green, between Mr. Holmes and the Great Western Railway Company for putting in a siding for the conveyance of coal down the Forest of Dean Central Railway, a state, in all probability, before another month after this has passed this long-neglected and unfortunate line will be used for traffic. It has been rumorined that the company intend, at no distant day, to extend this branch to Cinderford, and run a portion of the Cinderford traffic down this line. Under any clremy stances, should any very much increased output of coal take place in this Falley, some other route must be provided, as the Builo Pill line would be inadequate. Should this prove necessary, then it is believed a passenger line would also be made of it, inasmuch also as, notwithstauding the increasing population of Rail coan, there is no means of persons reaching it by rail within five miles, and by extending the Central Railway two miles, Cinderford might be reached, and the disadvantage remedied.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

MAY 30.—In connection with the Iron Trade of Derbyshire there is rather a better feeling, and the prospects are more cheering than they have been. The greater part of the furnaces are blowing, and, as a consequence, there is a very large output of pig. Most of the forges are doing a moderate amount of business in sheets, hoops, and bars. There is a fair quantity of coal being forwarded to London, and on the Midland route, but orders are not sufficiently large as to cause the collier to be fully employed—a state of things for which they have themselves to thank. New markets are being opened out to make up for those lost by the dispute of the early part of the year, and amongst other places Grimsby is now receiving a considerable tonnage of coal via Retford. The determination of a number of the men of Burton-on-Trent district to belong to the Union has led to a very great many of them being discharged, as the masters on no account will employ persons who are connected with any trade association. The agitation has just included likeston in the circuit in which they are now labouring, and on Monday hast a meeting was held in the open alr, when the men were urged to join the Union as the only means of obtaining their rights—whatever they may be. The district is a small one, comprising about 12 collieries, and any defection in the present state of the trade will not be missed. There is, however, every reason to believe that the men will not remain long out. At the Devonshire Silkstone Colliery there is only a moderate business being done, while the Cobnar Wood is in a fair way of being cleared of the vax quantity of water which swamped the shareholders of the first company, and swept away the whole of their 60,000. capital. The Sheepbridge Company, who are the lessors of the coal, have commenced operations to get the water out, and sink the second shaft. There is little or no alteration in the Sheffield trade, few of them being at all busy, the only ones at all active being thos MAY 30 .- In connection with the Iron Trade of Derbyshire the

of household qualities to the metropolis is by no means large. Steam coal is beginning to move off, and as the Baltic is now open for traffic a considerable improvement is anticipated, both for Hull aud Grimsby a considerable improvement is anticipated, both for Hull and Grimsby. During the week there has been some enquiry for steam coal to supply the steamers sailing from Liverpool to New York. Some few years ago a considerable quantity was forwarded to the former place, but the demand, for some reason or other, entirely fell away. It would now appear that a fair rate granted by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company might be the means of ensuring some very good orders for the district. There is, as usual, a brisk demand for coke for the ironworks in Lincolnshire and other places. At Silkstone, where there is a row of 60 patent ovens belonging to the Frodingham fron Company, they are turning out a large quantity of first-class coke. As the slack, of which it is made, has to be worked, Mr. Clayton, the manager, is about to utilise the refuse carried away by cleansing. After going through one or two processes, the stuff is well adapted for moulders' blacking, and for which it promises to meet with a good demand. Mr. R. C. Thope, mining engineer, is about to make borings at Minthorpe and Haw Park, for the purpose of proving the seams; and Mesars. Craik's new shaft, at Carlton, for the working of the valuable beds of coal belonging to Lord Wharneliffe, will shortly be sunk. The new shaft to be sunk in connection with the Oaks Collery has been boarded off, and operations will be commenced as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

The principal mining engineers in the West Riding have visited the

working of the valuable beds of coal belonging to Lord Wharneliffe, will shortly be sunk. The new shaft to be sunk in connection with the Oaks Colliery has been boarded off, and operations will be commenced as soon as the necessary machinery is ready.

The principal mining engineers in the West Riding have visited the Oaks Colliery, for the purpose of inspecting the condition of the shafts, and the pipe through which a large quantity of gas exudes from the feeder in the mine. Among those present were Mr. Embleton, Methley; Mr. Brown, Sheffled and Barnsley; Mr. Potter, Mount Osborne and Silkstone; Mr. Diamond, Mr. J. Beaumont, &c. The pipe was minutely examined, and found to send up from 600 to 700 cubic feet of nearly pure gas per minute, the pressure varying from ½ lb. to 1 lb. per inch. No decision, however, was arrived at relative to the probable time when the colliery would be considered safe to be opened out. Everything, however, about the place was in such a state that on the order being given to open out the shafts the work could be considered safe to be opened out. Everything, however, about the place was in such a state that on the order being given to open out the shafts the work could be considered as a ton the order being given to open out the shafts the work could be consumenced without a moment's delay. On the pit bank there is a large quantity of wood for the purpose of reofing, while the cage belonging to No. I shaft, and which was thrown into the head gearing by the force of the third explosion on the day after the actual catatrophe, has been placed in its proper state, and the ropes attached to it adjusted. There was a good deal of excitement in the hamlet of Hoyle Mill, which is close to the colliery, on the appearance of the visitors, and several of the working colliers who have relatives in the working in no measured terms condemned what they considered the unnecessary delay in recovering the bodies. One and all said that they would gladly risk going down any of the shafts, feeling convince

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WORSLEY.—An explosion of fire-damp, resulting in the loss of seven lives, occurred on Thursday at Mesars. P. Nightingale and Go.'s Mesne Lea Colliery, Worsley, near Maneh eater. The pit has been worked since 1821; it yields very little gas, and it has consequently been the practice to use, not safety-lamps, but naked candle lights. It was the duty of the fireman, however, to examine the pit each morning, before the commence ment of work, with the aid of a safety-lamp, and this duty, it is supposed, though there is not positive evidence to that effect, was carried out yesterday morning shortly before six o'clock. At that hour nine or ten men descended the chief shalt to a distance of 181 yards. Running from the bottom is a tunnel of 128 yards long; at the extremity of this tunnel therestarts a "down brow," 280 yards in extent and at a distant of 144 yards down this incline the main level starts cast, and runs nearly 600 yards. It was a point between 400 and 509 yards down tho main level that the men commenced work. They were, therefore, nearly 800 yards from the mouth of the pit, and, it is computed, about 300 yards below the surface of the earth. About half past six o'clock, a miner who had formed one of the working party, and who, with one or two more, had ascended the pit, came to the manager, Mr. R. Halliday, on the pit bank, and stated that their had just been a fire and an explosion in the 7-feetmine. So little noise had the explosion made, that Mr. Halliday doubted the truth of the statement; he at once, however, got assistance and desended the pit, and then his doubt was set at rest. There had, indeed, been an explosion, but little trace of it, beyond a number of displaced brick stoppings, was visible. Some consierable time based before the working point of the morner of the working point of the first of the mine that he was almost insensible when brought to the pit month of the mine that he was almost insensible when brought to the pit month of all its of the miner of the min FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WORSLEY .- An explosion of fire

PLANT.

Inspector: Mr. Ridyard, surveyor of the Bridgewater estates; and Mr. Wall-work, agent to the Bridgewater Trustees, rendered all the assistance in their power in clearing the mine and ministering to the two men who were found alive.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MAY 30.—The Iron Trade continues dull, orders coming in of but small amount, and a bad effect has been produced by the occurrence of what are nominally three but really one failure in South Staffordshire, the result immediately of those which have previously taken place, though really such a termination seems to have been inevitable. shire, the result illustrately such a termination seems to have been inevitable, place, though really such a termination seems to have been inevitable. The failure of Messrs. Reeve Brothers, iron merchants, of Wolver-hampton, and of Messrs. Brotherton, of the Imperial Tube Works, in the same town, have previously been mentioned, and the last appears to have immediately led to the catastrophe which has this week been developed. The three firms which collapsed are—first, Ambrose Beard and Sons, of the Regent Ironworks, Bilston, the active partner in which, and in all the others, was Mr. George Beard, a young man of considerable energy, and distinguished by his shrewdness in business; the second was that of Beard and Thomas, of the Railway Works, near Bilston; and the third Smeethe and Co., of Wednesbury, in which Mr. G. Beard was a partner, whilst he was also mixed up, in a way which does not yet fully appear, with the firm of Brotherton and Co. At a meeting of theoretitors of all these firms, at Bilston, on Wednesday morning, Mr. J. O. Firmstone in the chair, Mr. Brown, solicitor for Mr. Beard, made a statement of his affairs. It appeared that certain creditors were taking legal proceedings, and hence Mr. on Wednesday morning, Mr. J. O. Firmstone in the chair, Mr. Brown, solicitor for Mr. Beard, made a statement of his affairs. It appeared that certain creditors were taking legal proceedings, and hence Mr. Beard put himself and his estates in the hands of his creditors. Mr. Brown said he had been offered help, but the steps taken by creditors precluded its acceptance. He added that the Regent Ironworks were a very successful concern, but Mr. G. Beard had taken up the others, which were really involved when he did so, and, finally, his connection with Mr. Brotherton brought him down. The accounts had been hastily prepared by Mr. Beard and his clerks, and were by no means clear; they, however, showed the following main facts:—The liabilities on the Regent Works, reckoning with them those on customers' bills, were 67,028., and estimated assets 46,623., leaving a deficiency of 20,405l. This is at once accounted for by the fact that in the estimated assets a deduction of no less than 33,893l is made for debts due to the firm. In the case of Beard and Thomas, the liabilities are put down at 21,537l, and the assets are estimated at 596ll, leaving a deficiency of 15,576l. The deductions made in estimating the amounts to be realised, for debts due to this concern, are 3181l. The liabilities of Smeethe and Co. are 8444l, and the assets 2932l, leaving a deficit of 5512l. The deductions made for non-payment, or only part payment, of debts to the company are put down at 6280l. 17s. 6d. Thus, the total estimated losses by bad debts are 43,355l., and the whole amount of estimated deficiency 41,493l. It is worthy of remark that of the assets in the accounts of Ambrose Beard and Son 7000l. are in shares.

43,355l., and the whole amount of estimated deficiency 41,493l. It is worthy of remark that of the assets in the accounts of Ambrose Beard and Son 7000l. are in shares.

It was agreed to avoid bankruptcy by a deed of assignment, and trustees were nominated. It was stated that bankruptcy would involve costly Chancery suits. Mr. Hatton, manager of the Staffordshire Joint-Stock Bank (Limited), expressed an opinion that the assets, so far as they depended on the realising of bills, would turn out more favourable than they were estimated.

The enquiry before the coroner into the fatal accident at the Grange Pits of the Old Park Company, at Stirchley, in Shropshire, was con-

more favourable than they were estimated.

The enquiry before the coroner into the fatal accident at the Grange Pits of the Old Park Company, at Stirchley, in Shropshire, was concluded on Tuesday, so far as it related to the deaths of three of the men, by the committal of Mr. Yates, the chief engineer of the colliery, on the charge of manslaughter. The accident arose from the breaking of some cogs of the crown-wheel, which led to its being detached from the one into which it worked, and so the engine lost all control over it. The evidence is very badly reported, but it would appear clear from that of Mr. T. Wynne, the Government Inspector, that the brass in which the journal worked had worn very thin, to within 1-16th of an inch on one side, which would tend to draw the cogs apart; that the bite of the wheels was in parts of their circumference insufficient, and that the machinery generally was in a bad state. The wear of the brass must have been going on for some time. It was the duty of Mr. Yates to superintendence of the machinery. He was called; but on being cantioned by the coroner that his evidence might be used against himself, declined to be sworn. Bailey, however, the man in charge of the engine at the time of the accident, whished to be examined, and deposed that two months before the accident be pointed out the state of the brass to Yates, who said nothing would stirit, that it was quite safe, and that he had nothing done to the engine. Hence Yates was committed. Bailey, however, was censured by the jury for running the engine so fast, Mr. Wynne expressing his opinion that had it gone slower the wheel would not have broken when it did. It appeared in this, as in so many cases, that the rule requiring the examination of the workings before work was begun was regularly disregarded. Such a case as this show how necessary is a regular periodical inspection of machinery by a responsible person.

Thomas Millard, a young man employed as driver at the Slippery Lanc Colliers, and in the month of the working b

sary is a regular periodical inspection of machinery by a responsible person.

Thomas Millard, a young man employed as driver at the Slippery
Lane Colliery, Hanley, was killed on Saturday by a fall of roof. A wagon had
knecked down some trees put up to prop the working, and the fall resulted.

Mr. Booth, coroner for South Staffordshire, held an inquest a few
days ago as to the death of Abraham Godwin, who was drowned in the sump of
the Stanfield Colliery, near Burslem, by a sceldentally falling in after he had removed two of the planks. In another case, Edward Humphries was killed at
the Bank Top Colliery, near Burslem, by a fall from the face of the coal, which
killed him on the spot. In each of the two last cases a verdict of "Accidental
Death" was returned.

killed him on the spot. In each of the two last cases a verdict of "Accidental Beath" was returned.

A large and influential meeting of the colliery engineers was held on Monday, to express sympathy with Mr. Joseph Bellinson, engineer, who has lately been imprisoned on account of his being involved in an accident that took place at the Court House Pit, Kingswinford. A substantial expression of good feeling towards Mr. Bellinson was provided in a purse of sovereigns, the result of a subscription that had been entered into, and which was presented at the meeting to him.—Mr. John Williams, of Saltwell Colliery, occupied the chair. He expressed his hearity sympathy with the friend they had met to honour. From a long acquaintance, he could testify to his upright, steady, and trustworthy character, and regretted that the view of the case had been taken which had resulted in the proceedings against one who was held in so high esteem. After Mr. Steyhen Smart, Saltwell Colliery, Mr. Samuel Ruston, and Mr. Thomas Hughes had warmly expressed similar sentiments, Mr. Isalah Round, Kingswinford, said that they all regretted deeply the accident that had deprived two poor men of their lives in January last. If that could have been prevented they should all have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert it, and he was sure they would all have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert it, and he was sure they would all do what they could to relieve the families of the sufferers. But he believed that the accident had been beyond the control of Mr. Bellinson, than whom he knew none more worthy to be entrusted with such a charge as be then held. He entered into the particulars of the occurrence, and explained his reasons for believing that Mr. Bellinson had acted with all the foresight and care that he could have brought to bear in the discharge of his duty. The cause of the accident had been beyond his control. The Chairman then made the presentation to the guest of the evering, hoping that he would not take to heart what had happ

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS - PATENT MATTERS By M. HENRY, Patent Agent and Adviser, M. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Among recent applications for patent appears one with a title of a character which it may be hoped will meet with some slight modification befor the certificate of allowance of protection will issue on it. The title is thus worded:—"The use of all kind of industry, and called the perpetual movement." However large the claims of some patentees may have hitherto been, and however general the language of some specifications, no inventor has hitherto sought to protect the use of all kinds of industry. But relatively to many titles of applications, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the limitation imposed on their interpretation by the

or some specifications, no inventor has hitherto sought to protect the use of all kinds of industry. But relatively to many titles of applications, it may be observed that, notwithstanding the limitation imposed on their interpretation by the provisional specification which accompanies the petition, yet as this provisional specification is not open to the public till long after the time allowed for opposition, and as, therefore, persons searching for possibly interfering applications can only avail themselves of such information as the title affords, the use of too general expressions should be avoided, and restrictive qualifications would often be expedient. The following application is rather of an interesting character, judging from its title:—"The construction of a steam-vessel suitable for ferrying laden trains across the ocean complete, together with its landing places, breakwater, and modes of protection from marine insects and fouling; and the improvements being also applicable to other vessels, and to the protection of iron and wood exposed to the action of sea-water."

The following are also among recent applications:—No. 1506, G. Hueddan, storething a sea of the protection of iron and wood exposed to the action of sea-water."

The following are also among recent applications:—No. 1506, G. Hueddan, storething the formal sea, sea, and in the sea of the protection of the sea of carried to the protection of iron seasons, and the sea of the protection of the sea of

GREENWOOD, Leeds, boring metals in the solid.—No. 1856. Bages, Holborn, and Braby, Deptford, treating and utilising ferruginous and calcarcous saits and solutions.—No. 1856. Dutron, Winsford, furnaces for heating sait pans and other purposes.—No. 1859. Struvys, Cwm Avon, furnaces for calcining ores and metals.—No. 1861. Frost, Manchester, pumps.—No. 1866. SNRLL, Clement's Inn, milning, tunneiling, and stone-dressing machines.

Notices to proceed having been lodged on the following applications, oppositions intended thereto must be entered on or before June 18:—No. 123. Barker, apparatus for mixing, pressing, and moulding coal and other substances for fuel, and also dividing it into blocks, and for analogous operations.—No. 133. WELDON, chlorine and artificial oxides of manganese.—No. 244. Newyon (communication from Pooteeloff), casting iron and steel.—No. 271. HALKET, Newcastle, machinery for forging nails and spikes.—No. 285. Newton (communication from Wyckoff), obtaining metals from ores.—No. 342. Rams. BOTTOM, apparatus for supporting, moving, and forging heavy masses of metal.—No. 485. WEST and DARLINGTON, pump-rods.—No. 813. STEWART, core bars and studs for casting iron pipes.—No. 998. BOUCK, burning petroleum, creosote gas-tar, and other fiuld bodies capable of being used as fuel.—No. 1123. Simply son, actuating tools used in mining, or excavating, or boring, and mine or other pumps.—No. 1297. HOLMES, pumps.

The following patents have been sealed:—No. 3266. GALLET, of Lavausseau de Benals, France, steel.—No. 745. WESTWOOD, of Bow, and Ball-LIE, of Leyton, protecting iron ships from corrosion or accretion.—No. 864. New-Ton, of London (communication from Wardwell, of Rutland, United States, cutting channels in stone and working in quarries. The third year's duty has been paid on Redperks's patent for high-pressure cocks, taps, or valves (No. 1207), and on Young's patent (No. 1349) for treating or distilling bituminous substances.

THE DUNTERLIE MALLEABLE IRONWORKS, BARRHEAD. ${f F}^{
m OR}$ SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and FURNISHINGS of

THE DUNTERLIE IRONWORKS,
belonging to the sequesterd estate of Lawther and Co., rolled iron manufacturers. This compact work is of recent erection, is well laid down, and very suitable for the cheap production of about 200 tons of malleable iron per month, but with trifling expense this quantity could be greatly increased. The works adjoins the Barrhead Station of the Caledonian Railway, within seven miles of Giasgow, and will shortly have direct communication with the coal and Iron works of Ayrshire. The property, which includes a commodious dwelling-house and land adjoining, in held on a long lease at a moderate rental. The lease will be transferred to the purchaser of the works, or he can buy it from the proprietor at a valuation.

Offers will be received, and further particulars given, by Robertson and Drew, accountants, 168, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; or by Brownlie and Watson, writers, Barrhead.

TLINTSHIRE. — TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, TRIMLEY HALL ESTATE, near WREXHAM, containing about RIGHTY. TWO ACRES. Very valuable LIME ROCKS, also LEAD MINES. The vender going abroad in July. Railway projected close to the lime rocks.

Apply to Messrs. WITHINGTON and PETTY, Solicitors, No. 24, Brown-street, Manchester.

WALUABLE LEAD MINE FOR SALE, together with the excellent PLANT AND MACHINERY, all of which is nearly new, and in excellent condition, and ample for the thorough working of the property. The mine is situate about six miles from LLANIDLOES, MONTGOMERYSHIRE, is very extensive, and has a run on the course of the lode of 1000 fathoms long. The mine has been sunk to the 22 fm. level, and ore met with in several places, and sold at a fair price. It is the opinion of practical agents that the mine only requires a deeper development to become a profitable undertaking, a large extent of ground having already been opened, which will leave a profit on working. For particulars, apply to Captain Ridge, Cwmbyr Mine, near Machynlleth; Captain T. Redduccliffe, on the mine; or to Mr. WM. BATTYE, 33, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

chester-street, London, E.C.

RICH IRON, COPPER, LEAD, &c., ORES TO LET,
ALL PROVEN.—Hematite assays, 21 and 50½ per cent.; spathose assay
(1864), 33 per cent.; and richer as we sink on both these lodes. These veins are
contiguous, and are to be seen 10 to 35 ft. wide; they are on the shore; they show
in great beauty, 300 to 400 yards only inland. The descent is an easy incline to
the sea. As some men of inexperience took surface samples (1000 years exposed)
and assayed them, to the injury of the rich sett, the proprietor has sunk and is
sinking, and has proved the ores much richer every yard. The magnetic and
titanum ores are in large veins, and the ore exposed; one vein is on the shore,
and many yards wide, and this month a rich bed of hematite is seen overlaid
by it; it extends two miles due west from the shore, and it can be put on
board for 3d, or 6d, per ton. These ores will be let on the English system, by a
bonus to lessen the royalty, or on the Scotch system, of no bonus and the royalty
fixed by an Edinburgh or Glasgow engineer. The copper and lead veins are
cross-cut for inspection, and many of them lay close to the iron lodes. One lead
lode is 9 feet wide. The gossans are very rich, and show a mile in length.—
Apply to the proprietor, Mr. ForllonG, of Erins, Lochfyne, Scotland.

C O A L C U T T I N G M A C H I N E R Y.—
The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES.

their MACHINES.

The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE.

All communications to be made to Messrs. Firth, Donnisthorpe, and Bower, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—The WEST ARDSLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being intringed upon, bereiv who may MAKE BEGAL PROCEEDINGS. to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give no tice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE. Or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

EDWARDS'S IMPERIAL PATENT COAL-WASHING MACHINE AND MINERAL ORE SEPARATOR.—This is by far the CHEAPEST, MOST ECONOMICAL, and EFFECTIVE MACHINE MADE. Full particulars, with testimonials from numerous coal and mineral owners, can be obtained from Mr. E. EDWARDS, C.E., 22, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, London.

PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBIN G AND BRACTICE CLOTH FOR MINES, MANUFACTURED BY ELLIS LEVER, PATENTER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

BEST CHARCOAL IRON AND STEEL WIRE ROPES.

Also HEMP ROPES, for MINING PURPOSES.

ELLIS LEVER, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY. ST. ALLEN GUNPOWDER MILLS, TRURO,

ST. ALLEN GUNFOWDER MILLS, TRURO,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, AND WATERPROOF SAFETY
BLASTING CARTRIDGES.
THE CORNWALL BLASTING POWDER COMPANY SOLICIT PARTICULAR ATTENTION to their PATENT BLASTING POWDER, which has
now been fully tested by time, and the growing estimation in which it is held
by working men proves its great superiority over ordinary gunpowder.
It possesses the following advantages:—
Its WEIGHT being about TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than ORDI
NARY GUNPOWDER, and EQUAL in STRENGTH, bulk for bulk, an IM
PORTANT SAVING is EFFECTED on the score of CONSUMPTION.
It creates, on explosion, only about ONE-HALF as much SMOKE as ORDINARY GUNPOWDER, and this smoke being of a lighter nature soon passes
away, and an IMPORTANT SAVING is thus EFFECTED on the score of TIME.
It is ADAPTED to ANY CLIMATE, DOES NOT BECOME WASTEFUL by
EXPOSURE to the ATMOSPHERE, is NOT MORE DANGEROUS in use than
ORDINARY GUNPOWDER.

Testimonials forwarded on application.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs, WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.

A FETY FUSE.—Messrs, WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO.,
PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO.
near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as
exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at
Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.
For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON
and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham,
where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE, upon warrant that it will prove
equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

N ITRO-GLYCERINE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT BLASTING OIL.—The EXPLOSIVE FORCE of this BLASTING OIL is TEN TIMES that of GUNPOWDER, and the ECONOMY and SAVING in TIME, LABOUR, and COST in removing granite and hard rock, in sinking shafts, driving tunnels, and opening forward in close ends is immense.

It will not explode from a spark or fire, but from concussion alone, and is consequently much less dangerons than gunpowder or gun-cotton.

Being heavier than water it sinks to the bottom of a wet hole, no other tamping than water being required.

One charge of this blasting oil, which is now being used with wonderful effect in all the largest slate quarries in North Wales, will displace as much slate rock as four or five charges of gunpowder; and its great force, acting on a large quantity of good slate rock, shakes and displaces it at the natural joints, or cracks, without damaging the slabs nearly so much as the more numerous blasts from any other blasting material would do.

This invaluable quarrying agent may now be obtained from Messrs. Webb and Co., Carnaryon, sole consignees from the patentee.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY.

MESSRS, G. W. AND T. CRAIK are PREPARED TO SUPPLY COAL and COKE WAGONS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either for cash, or by preferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE GENUINE SWEDISH DANNEMORA IRON (L

I beg to announce that I have this day ENTERED into a CONTRACT with Messrs. W. JESSOP and SONS, of SHEFFIELD, for the WHOLE ANNUAL MAKE of the above IRON, which, in future, will be stamped

(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS,

And to which I request the special attention of the Trade.

CARL EMANUEL DE GEER, Proprietor.

Leufsta, in Sweden, 29th April, 1867.

MESSRS. W. JESSOP AND SONS, in referring to the above announcement, beg to inform consumers that the genuine

(L) LEUFSTA W. JESSOP AND SONS

IRON can ONLY be OBTAINED from them, and that they are PREPARED to SUPPLY the TRADE on LIBERAL TERMS.

At the same time, W. JESSOP AND SONS wish to CAUTION dealers in foreign irons against spurious imitations of the whole or any part of their genuine Brand, as W. JESSOP and Sons are resolved, in case of infringement, to protect their own and the proprietor's rights in the same.

PARK AND BRIGHTSIDE STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD, April, 1867.

CHARLES J. SPENCER AND CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS No. 4, QUEEN STREET PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES, of all sizes, suitable for WINDING and other COLLIERY PURPOSES, kept in stock, and made to order. ESTIMATES and PLANS given for BOILERS, SHAPTING, MACHINERY, &c.

HERBERT AULT, ENGINEER,
DRAUGHTSMAN AND PATENTEES ASSISTANT,

VALUER OF MACHINERY, IRONWORKS, RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, and other works; DESIGNER and CON-RACTOR for every description of RAILWAY and COLLIERY PLANT, CON-RACTORS' and other LOCOMOTIVES, HOT AIR and HOT WATER APPA-

RATUS, &c.

Preparer of models &c., for patentees, and every other assistance given upon
the most moderate terms. Estimates given for taking down and erecting works
and other machinery.

Applications addressed to Herbert Ault, Netherton, near Dudley, will meet
with prompt attention.

N.B.—Herbert Ault begs to call the attention of gentlemen about to put up
greenhouses or conservatories to his large assortment of designs at exceedingly
low prices.

GLAHOLM AND ROBSON,

HENDON PATENT ROPERY, SUNDERLAND,

MANUFACTURERS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF STEEL,
IRON, and HEMP ROPES for COLLIERIES, SHIPS, &c.

Swan Rope Works.

A R N O C K, B I B B Y, A N D C O.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FLAT and ROUND HEMP and IRON and STEEL

WIRE ROPES for MINING, RAILWAY, and SHIPPING PURPOSES.

MANILLA ROPE of SUPERIOR QUALITY, FIFTY PER CENT. STRONGEM
and THIRTY PER CENT. CHEAPER than Bussian hemp rope.

WIRE ROPE OF FIRST QUALITY WIRE, and the HIGHEST STANDARD

BOWLING IRON COMPANY,
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST-STEEL TYRES, AXLES, CRANK

AXLES, BOILER PLATES,

Also COG WHEELS, and other CASTINGS.

This company is prepared to furnish the above-mentioned articles in CAST
STEEL of a very superior quality, made principally from their own well-known
"BOWLING IRON." Also BOWLING WROUGHT-IRON SOLID WELDLESS TYRES, of any size and to any section.

BAGILLT OIL COMPANY (LIMITED)

MANUFACTURERS OF BLACK GREASE
FOR COLLIERY WIRE ROPES, TRAMS, WAGONS, &c., £5 PER
TORCH AND LAMP OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).
LUBRICATING OIL, 1s. PER GALLON (Casks free).

NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, made on the BEST and NEWEST PRINCIPLES. We beg more especially to call the attention of the public to the MANUFACTURE of our BOILERS, which have been tested by most of our leading engineers. PUMP WORK CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, both of brass and iron. HAMMERED IRON and HEAVY SHAFTS of ANY SIZE. CHAINS made of the best iron, and warranted. MINERS TOOLS and RAILWAY WORK of EVERY DESCRIPTION, ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. ALL ORDERS FOR ABROAD RECEIVE their BEST ATTENTION. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co. have had 20 years' experience in supplying machinery to foreign mines, and selecting experienced workmen to crect the same, where required.

Messrs. Nicholls, MATHEWS, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATHEMALS.

where required.

Messrs, Nicholls, Mathews, and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINE MATERIALS in stock, and at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY'
PERRANARWORTHAL, CORNWALL.
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND OF
ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS
of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of
any amount of machinery.
London Agent.—Mr. Edward Cooke, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS, OF EVERY CLASS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, at the ENGINEERING WORKS,
No. 19, CORNWALL ROAD, LAMBETH, LONDON, S.
(Opposite Waterloo Railway Station.)

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED) RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)

ESTABLISHED 1847.

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, and EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment
over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES,—OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES,—6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET,
WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).

MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS, WROUGHT and CAST IRON CARRIAGE and WAGON WHEELS, AXLES, HAMMERED USES, and HEAVY SMITHS WORK for ENGINEERS, &c. BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. MAKERS of PORTABLE FARM RAILWAYS, TURNTABLES, CROSSIVES, SWITCHES, &c. AGRICULTURAL MACHINISTS. MANUFACTURERS of FIELD, ROAD, and BARN IMPLEMENTS, PATENT LORRY, CART, and CARRIAGE WHEELS, with WOOD OF IRON NAVES. REAPING MACHINES, CLOD CRUSHERS, CORN MILLS, &c. BAW MILL PROPRIETORS. GENERAL TIMBER CONVERTERS for home and foreign RAILWAYS, STATIONS, BARRACKS, EXHIBITIONS, &c. IRONWORKS BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
MANUFACTURE RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, fo
HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed specially for shipping purposes. Wagons in working order maintained by contract,
EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.

WAGON WORKS,—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.

*** Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.
London Agent—Mr. E. B. SAVILE, 67, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

STAFFORDSHIRE WHEEL AND AXLE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS of RAILWAY CARRIAGE, WAGON, and CONTRACTORS' WHEELS and AXLES, and other IRONWORK, used in the CONSTRUCTION of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

OFFICES AND WORKS,
HEATH STREET SOUTH, SPRING HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

R O B E R T L I B B Y A N D CAMBORNE, CORNWALL. 8 0 N.

WEST BEAM MINE, ASHBURTON. DRAWING MACHINE, TWO WATER-WHEELS, &c.

DRAWING MACHINE, TWO WATER-WHEELS, &c.

MESSRS, BUCKLAND AND RENDELL WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Monday, the 10th June, 1867, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, on the WEST BEAM MINE, near Newton Abbot and Ashburton,
ONE very powerful DRAWING MACHINE;
A LARGE SHED, now standing over it;
ONE very excellent 30 feet WATER-WHEEL;
ONE 25 feet WATER WHEEL;
ONE 25 feet WATER WHEEL, with STAMPS' AXLES, taken down;
24 head STAMPS' AXLE;
SHAFT-BOB, LAUNDERS, and STANDS.
The above are to be sold in consequence of the non-fulfillment of the conditions
of sale by the buyer at the recent auction held at this mine, and there will be
no reserve on them.

WEST SHARP TOR MINE, LINKINHORNE, CORNWALL,

WEST SHARP TOR MINS, LINKINHORNS, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARD AND CHOWEN WILL SELL, BY
AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, 1887, at One o'clock in the
afternoon, the undermentioned VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE MACHINERY
and MATERIALS, at WEST SHARP TOR MINE, in the parish of Linkinhorne, Cornwall, viz.:—
ONE 50 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9ft. stroke in the cylinder,
and 8 ft. in the shaft, with TWO 11 ton BOILERS, in very good condition.
ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with ONE
6 ton BOILER.

And MATERIALS, 12.—

ONE 50 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 8 ft. in the shaft, with TWO 11 ton BOILERS, in very good condition.

ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

1 50 ft. shears, with pulleys, &c., complete; 110 fms. of 11 in. capstan rope, 82 fms. 3\forall in. chain, 1 12 arm capstan, 1 8 arm ditto, 100 fms. of 2\forall in. flat-rode, best iron, complete; 400 fms. of 3\forall_6 -16 ths. and 4\forall_6 in. whim chain; 60 fms. of 11\forall in. bucket rods, 400 fms. train iron, 160 fms. min shaft rods, with strapping plates and bolts, complete; 200 fms. 7 in. air pipes (tin), 40 fms. cast-fron ditto, 200 fms. late, 12 in. ditto, 150 ft. 20 in. pumps, 11 9 ft. 14 in. pumps, 11 9 ft. 13 in. ditto, 40 ft. 12 in. ditto, 150 ft. 20 in. pumps, 11 9 ft. 14 in. pumps, 11 0 ft. 13 in. ditto, 40 ft. 12 in. ditto, 150 ft. 20 in. windbores, 14 ft. 10 in. flat bottom ditto, 16 ft. 20 in. ditto, 15\forall ft. 20 in. ditto, 150 ft. 20 in. ditto, 20 ft. 20 in. ditto, 150 ft. 20 in. ditto, 20 ft. 20 in. dit

good condition.

The mine is situated about 7½ miles from Liskeard, 8 from Callington, and Is close to the Liskeard and Callington Railway, whence the materials could be conveyed either to Liskeard or the port of Loce.

Catalogues, descriptive of each to, may be obtained on and after the 27th inst., either of Mr. Buckley, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.; Capt. W. RICHARDS, on the mine; or of the Auctioneers, Uppaton, Milton Abbot, Tavistock, Devon. Refreshments at Twelve o'clock.—May 9, 1867.

THE CWM CELYN, BLAINA, AND COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS. BRAND C C.

IMPORTANT IRONWORKS IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL,
BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, June 5, at Two o'clock precisely, at the
Auction Mart, London, in one lot, the important, extensive, and valuable
FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as the—

Anction Mart, London, in one lot, the important, extensive, and valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTIES, known as the—
CWM CELYN, BLAINA, and COALBROOK VALE IRONWORKS,
With the COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, FORGE and ROLLING MILLS and ENGINEERING WORKS, situate in the parish of ABERYSTRUTH, in the county of MONMOUTH, about twenty miles from the shipping port of Newport, and in direct communication therewith by means of the Monmouthshire Railway, which runs through the property, and of the Blaina Station, which is within a few yards of the entrance gates. The estates and works of Messrs, J. and C. Bailey and of the Blaenavon Company adjoin the property.

The total area of the MINERAL PROPERTY is 299A. OR. 22P. of which 439A. B. 13P, are freehold, and 559A. 3R. 9P. are leasehold, and there are eleven seams of coal of the aggregate thickness of 41 ft., and seven courses of rich ironstone extending over the whole of this large area; there are also several velus of excellent fire-clay, used in the manufacture of bricks for the works. The minerals raised are the same as those raised at the works of the Blaenavon Company and of Messrs, J. and C. Bailey.

The COAL is a first-class coal for iron-making, or for sale for steam purposes, and the iron preduced has a good reputation in the market, and the brand, or make, of the iron is well known in Great Britain, on the Continent, in the United States, and the Colonies. The extent and capacity of the works may be judged from the fact that the forges and mills have averaged for six years, ending 1865, a yearly make of 39,000 tons.

From a survey made in December, 1865, by Mr. John Hedley, the eminent mining engineer, the quantity of coal then unworked exceeded 30,000,000 tons, and of ironstone 7,300,000 tons. There are 11 pits on the freehold, from 60yards to 210 yards in depth, for raising minerals down to the bottom seam, for pumping and for ventilating the mines, and the whole of the workings are most effectively drained. There are nine pits on the leasehold prop

To tons of foundry holes, on pairs of tons, so that so that a large assortment of wood patterns.

The water supply is ample; the River Ebbw flows through the property, and there are several water-courses and large reservoirs, with connecting pipes, for working the balance pits, and for the other purposes of the works.

In addition to the mineral properties, and the works before described, there are upon the freehold property upwards of 400 dwelling-houses, producing a rental of upwards of £1500 per annum, and upwards of 500 dwelling-houses on the leasehold property, producing a rental of £1600 per annum. There are also two shops, houses for principals and agents, schools and chapels.

At Newport there is a commodious wharf, having a river frontage of 235 ft., occupying a site of nearly an acre and a quarter, with landing stage, erected on piles, on the foreshore of the river Usk, giving facility for vessels of 600 tons burden to the and load alongside, and with seven lines of railway running down to the waterside, in connection with the Monmouthshire Railway.

The works may be viewed till the sale.

Printed particulars, with plan, may shortly be obtained by application to Mr. PREDERICK LEVICK, at the works; Messrs. FREDERICK LEVICK and Co., 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, London, E.C.; Messrs, ECRETAN WOODHOUSE and Co., 8, Moorgate-estreet, London, E.C.; Messrs, Secretan Woodhouse and Co., BORNE, Solicitors, Newport: at the principal Inns at Cardiff, Swansea, Gloucester, and Bristol; at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester; at the Midland Constitute of the principal fines at the Mart, London; E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO CAPITALISTS.

VALUABLE SLATE QUARRY, CARNARVONSHIRE.—
FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by order of the liquidator, a
VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SLATE QUARRY, known as the EAST and
WEST DOLBEBIN, situate in the parish of LLANLLYFINI, in the vale of
NANTLIE, in the county of CARNARVON, comprising about 99 statute acres,
and held for the remainder of a lease of 21 years, of which about 19 are unexpired (and with power to renew for 21 years more, on payment of a small fine,
at the yearly rent of £50, or one-twelfth of the nett profit, at the lessee's option,
but no royalty, and including all the houses, cottages, sheds, buildings, store,
to the yearly rent of £50, or one-twelfth of the nett profit, at the lessee's option,
but no royalty, and including all the houses, cottages, sheds, buildings, store
room, &c. The enormous demand for roofing slates, and the absolute certainty
of immediate sale for all that can be produced, together with the fact that seyral thousand pounds have already been expended to bring the quarry into working order, renders this a most eligible investment, rather than a speculation. The
natural facilities for the removal of rubbish are such that the simplest methods
are practicable, with the smallest possible outlay. The slate is of a fine blue
colour, free from spots or stripes, and has a clear level split, and there is a
abundant and constant supply of water for driving machinery running through
the property, which is intersected by a branch of the turnpike road from Carnarvon to Nantile; distant from Carnarvon ine miles by road and tramway,
and adjoins the Carnarvonshire Slate Company's Quarry, which has been long
and profitably worked on the same veins. The circumstances under which this
Anniv to H. G. Nicholson, Esq., 7. Norfolk-street, Manchester, the liquidator;

met with.

Apply to H.G. Nicholson, Esq., 7, Norfolk-street, Manchester, the liquidator; or to Messrs. MARSLAND and ADDLESHAW, solicitors, Boyal Insurance Buildings, 67, King-street, Manchester.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

The MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL CURTIS MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the said Court, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 18th day of June next, at Sieven o'clock in the forenoon, at the WHEAL CURTIS MINE, in the parish of Crowan, within the said Stannaries, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, viz.—ONE 70 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with TWO 12 ton BOILERS.
ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with team capstan, and BOILER, 7 tons.
Two shears, balance, angle, and other bobs, poppet heads, stand and pulleys, horse whim shaft tackle, 6 arm cat head, 17 in. pole case, stuffing boxes and glands, H pieces, doorpieces, several flat bottom and sinking windbores, working barrels, matching pieces, taper matching, pumps of various sizes, plunger poles, 144 fms. 14 in. and 8 in. wood rods, 10 fms. connexion rods, 8 fms. 8 in. flat rods, 117 fms. 2 in. iron flat rods, 85 fms. 2½ in. and 2 in. ditto, a quantity of strapping and rod plates, several fathoms cat head, whim, and capstan rope, 248 fms. 8 and 6 in. launders, about 6 tons of whim and other chain, rokes, about 226 fms. iron stave ladders, several skips, tram wagons, tram iron, blocks, dry tube, wood roof to dry house, pulleys, 4 ft. ahleves, large crab winch, knocker and line, chain bucket and prongs, scale, stand and weights, wood houses, new and old iron and steel, smiths' and miners' tools, white yarn, nails, old brass, a quantity of cartridges, kibbles, tar, safety tuse, powder cans, hilts, rope, showels, pit moulds, lifting jack, felt, wood air pipes, 4 wood sheds, bucking mills, wood stable and gig house, new and old timber, carpenters' benches, chests, and tools, several wheel and hand barrows, account house and office furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The mine machinery may be inspected on application to Mr. OLIVER, the balliff in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro,

n charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, 29th May, 1867.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Friday, the 14th day of June next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, at CRENVER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED MINES, in the parish of Crowan, within the said Stanuaries, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, all the interest of the said company of and in the MINE SETTS or GRANTS, by virtue of which the operations of the company have been carried on, and the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS, and EFFECTS, viz.:—

and MATERIALS, and EFFECTS, viz.:—

WILSON'S ENGINE.

WILSON'S ENGINE.

WILSON'S ENGINE.

ONE 90 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE. 11 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 10 ft. in shaft, including the connecting loops and first piece main-rod.

ONE BALANCE BOB.

FIVE 14 tons BOILERS, with fittings.
1 2 in house lift, 32 fms. long
1 18 in. plunger lift, 45 fms. long
1 18 in. plunger lift, 45 fms. long
1 18 in. drawing lift, 20 fms. long
1 18 in. drawing lift, 20 fms. long
1 shear stays, pulleys, &c., 80 ft. high.
100 fms. 18 in. square main rod.
Strapping plates for ditto, 26 tons.
20 fms. 16 in. square main rods.
1 cast iron balance bob, complete.

No. 1 STEAM WHIM.

ONE 30 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 7 ft. without, including 10 tons BOILER, iron cage and fittings.

Steam capstan, with fly wheel, &c.

Stays, rolls, stands, &c., from the capstan to the shears.

17 in. capstan rope, 260 fms. long.

Shaft tackle, pulleys, and stands at Nelson's shaft.

Capstan chain, 1½ tons.

80 IN. ENGINE.
ONE 80 in. cylinder ENGINE, equal beam, 10 ft. stroke, including first piece 12 tons BOILERS, with fittings.

ditto not need.

1 shears, stays, pulleys, &c., 30 ft. high.
1 id n. plunger lift, 45 fms. long.
1 id in. plunger lift, 35 fms. long.
1 id drawing lift, 14 in. long, with buckets and rods.
70 fms. 16 in. square rods.
30 fms. 14 in. square rods.
1 balance bob.

1 balance bob.

No. 2 STEAM WHIM.

ONE 30 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 8 it. stroke in cylinder, and 7 it. without, including ONE 10 ton BOLLER, cage, axies, &c. 1 steam capstan, with fly wheels and fittings.
250 fms. 15 in. capstan rope.
Stays, rolls, and stands, from the capstan to the shears.
8 arm cat head capstan.
Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stand.

THOMAS ENGINE.
1 70 m. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE (new), 10 feet stroke in cylinder, and

t. in shaft.

12 tons BOILERS, with fittings.

Iron work for balance bob.

shears, stays and pulleys, 70 ft. high.

12 ft. 14 in. pums.

45 12 ft. 14 in. pumps. 7 12 ft. 14 in. pumps, imperfect.

7 12 ft. 14 in. pumps, imperfect.

No. 3 STEAM WHIM.

ONE 26 in. cylinder double acting WINDING ENGINE, 6 feet stroke, equal beam, with ONE 10 tons BOILER, iron cage and axles, also steam capstan, with fly wheel and fittings.

120 fms. 14 in. capstan rope.

Stays, rolls, stands, &c., from the capstan to the shears.

1 shaft tackle.

Shieves, pulleys, and stands.

Dry, with tube and fittings.

Wood shed for blacksmiths' shop.

SMITHS' SHOP.

ONE 14 in. horizontal ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with ONE 7 tons BOILER, also irving wheel and shaft overhead, with drum to drive.

Fan machine.

1 stoam hammer.

1 scrowing machine, with taps and plates.

1 fan machine, with pipes, &c.

3 cranes, with fittings.

6 anylis.

2 pairs of bellows. 2 furnaces, and various other requisites.

CARPENTERS' SHOP.

2 saw mills, and 9 circular saws, benches, 2 cross-cut and several other saws anderground cistern, old rod pins, flange bolts, ladders, &c.

2 saw mills, and 9 circular saws, benches, 2 cross-cut and several other saws, underground elstern, old rod pins, flange bolts, ladders, &c.

FITTING SHOP.

113 ft. plunger pole 18 in., 1 14 ft. working barrel 18 in., 1 stuffing box, 1 crane winch and chain. 5 vices, 1 large self-acting lathe, 1 small ditto, 1 drilling machine, shafting blocks and girders, boring carriage and rail, 1 boring bar, 1 hydraulic pross, chisels, files, flooring 1 WATER-WHEEL 86 ft. high, 5 ft. breast, with tooth wheels and pintons; steam holes, 3 wrought-iron main rods and loop, 10 tons; 1 10 tons 10 lLER; 17 ton ditto; 2 ft. in. whin ropes, 230 fms.; 18 12 ft. 16 in. bumps, 18 12 ft. 16 in. ditto, 1 10 ton BOILER; 17 ton ditto; 2 14 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 14 ft. 16 in. ditto, 2 13 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 11 ft. 18 in. whole breast, 2 14 ft. 15 in. ditto, 1 14 ft. 16 in. ditto, 2 13 ft. 15 in. ditto, 4 ft. 18 in. whole breast, 2 ft. 18 in. ditto, 1 18 in. H piece and top doorpiece, 1 71 in. ditto, 4 ft. 16 in. ditto, 2 ft. 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. bulker and top doorpiece, 17 in. ditto, 1 19 ft. 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. bulker 13 ft. 16 in. ditto, 3 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. bulker 13 ft. 16 in. ditto, 3 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. bulker 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. ditto, 18 in. ditto, 3 18 in. ditto, 3

set-off.

BLEWETT'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.

VIVIAN'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.

COMMINS' SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys, and stands.

ST. GEORGE'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackles, shieves, pulleys and stands.

BULL'S SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys and stands.

OLD CRENVER SHAFT.—Shaft tackle, shieves, pulleys and stands, capstan shieves (old) and pulleys, 2 19 ft. double caps hammered iron, 1 22 ft. 12 in. balance-bob, beam with gudgeons and staples complete, 1 derrick and pulley, 4 pairs yokes.

shieves (old) and pulleys, 2 19 ft. double caps hammered iron, 1 zz 16. 1z 10. valance-bob, beam with gudgeons and staples complete, 1 derrick and pulley, 4 pairs yokes.

RODS AND ROD TIMBER.—1 14 in. square red 94 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 80 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 62 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 60 ft. long, 1 14 in. ditto 80 ft. long, 1 14 in. ditto 86 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 88 ft. long, 1 15 in. ditto 88 ft. long, 1 18 in. double and single power wrenches, 7 pairs of iron blocks, 2 drop screws, 1 hydraulic lifting lack, 2 other ditto, cast-steel (new), borers, &c.; 1 27 ft. 3 in. iron rod, 1 pair 5 in. bucket rod plates, 8 bucket swords or prongs.

CHAIN.—560 ims. of 9 16 in. chain, 413 fms. 9 16 in. do., 383 fms. ½ in. do., 1 pug mill, 788 fms. iron stave ladders, 280 fms. skip-road, 3 skips, 6 tuckles, 105 pairs staples and glands of varioussizes, beams and scales and wood stand, large beam and scales, iron stand, 19 1 cwt. iron weights, 27 ½ cwt. do., 2 ½ cwt., 3 7 lbs., 2 4 lbs., 2 2 lbs., and 1 lb. weight, 1 brass weight ½ cwt., staple tops, barrel and rod pins 2 tons, fire-bars 4 tons, useful iron 10 tons, scrap iron 20 tons, old boiler-plates, 7 tons old brass, old brass borings, sheet lead, 1 dumb screw, 19 pairs wrapping bends, 7 steam whim-kibbles, 4 horse do., 16 winze-kibbles, 1 screwing stock, 2 triangular rolls, a quantity of new and old tackle rope, 26 handbarrows, 4 landing do., 6 wheel do., 52 miners' chests, several dressing sheds and plants, 2 horse-whims and tackles, pitmen's house and fixtures, quantity of white and red lead, artifriction grease, leather, brass bushings, new and old timber, oil, yarn, old rope, account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles and effects in general use in mines.

The miners and machinery may be inspected on application to Mr. Edmunds, the bailiff in charge thereof.

Hooge B. Hocken A. And Marrack, Solicitors, Truro.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CARADON UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, the PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 23d day of May instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by James Thomas, a creditor, and also a shareholder of the site company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at No. 18, Thurloc-square, in the county Middlesex, on Mossly, the loth day of June next, at Twelve o'clock a noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to F. P. Smith, Eq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition an affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agent, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the file day of Juneau, and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his collectors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKING, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall (Petitioner's Solicitors); GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, ADD RAWLE, 1 Bedford-row, London Dated Truro, May 30, 1867. (Agents of the said Solicitors).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, Stannaries of Cornwall.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the ST. DAY UNITED MINING COMPANY.—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at and upon the ST. DAY UNITED MINES, in the parish of Greenap, in the county of Cornwall, under the direction of the Registrar of the Court, or Tuesday, the 11th day of June next, at Twelve o' clock at noon, subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced, in One Lot, the served DEMISES or GRANTS, by virtue of which the mining operations of the side company have been carried or, and the undermentioned MACHINERY, PIT. WORK, and MATERIALS, viz.—with FOUR BOILERS, 11 tons each, ONE 85 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with FIVE BOILERS, 11 tons each, ONE 85 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each, ONE 65 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, 11 tons each, ONE 65 in. STAMPING ENGINE, with Stamps sates, carrying 16 heads, and fly wheel complete, with TWO BOILERS, 12 and 7 tons.

ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, together with ONE BOILER, 11 tons.

ONE 26 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons.

tons.

ONE 20 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 9 tons.

ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 6 tons.

ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, and ONE

ONE 18 in. WINDLEY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, ONE 18 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER,

ONE 18 in. WINDING ENGINE, with steam capstan attached, and ONE BOILER, 8 tons.

ONE 15 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with sawing machine, and ONE BOILER, 7 tons.

ONE BOILER, not in use, 10 tons, and a tube of boiler, 28 ft. long.

I calciner, 5 ovens, 4 round buddles, skips, trunks, frames, &c.; 5 pairs of shear, with pulleys complete; 10 steam whim-shaft tackies, with pulleys complete; 220 fms. of 15 inch capstan-rope, 360 fms. of 14 in. ditto, 129 fms. of 19 inc pumps, 129 fms. of 17 in. ditto, 3 ft. 10 junger-poles, 4 12 ft. long, and 5 10% ft. with stuffing-boxes, glands, and brass bushings complete; 9 18 in. plunger workings, 9 ft. long; 5 17 in. H-pieces, 9 17 in. top door-pieces, 24 16 in. plunger workings, 9 ft. long; 5 17 in. H-pieces, 9 17 in. top door-pieces, 24 16 in. plunger-poles, 4 is in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 5 15 in. had top door-pieces, 2 15 in. plunger-poles, 4 is in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 5 0 fms. 15 in. pumps, 10 fms. 13 in. pumps, 13 15 in. working barrels, 12 ft. long; 5 0 fms. 15 in. pumps, 10 fms. 13 in. pumps, 13 15 in. door-pieces, 3 12 in. stuffing-boxes and glands, 3 12 in. plunger-poles, 15 in. plunger-pole, 17 in. H and top door-piece, 3 fms. 7 in. pumps, 19 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland; 16 in. H and top door-piece, 26 in. plunger-pole, 17 in. working barrel, 9 ft. long; 16 in. plunger-pole, 17 in. H and top door-piece, 4 in. plunger-pole, 11 in. working barrel, with stuffing-box and gland.

Four cast-iron balance-bobs complete, 4 wood balance-bobs, with strapping-plates, blass complete; 380 pairs strapping-plates, blass, 6c.; 284 fms. 6i, 4, and 12 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 140 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 14 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 16 and 12 in. main-rods, 180 fms. of 14 in. main-ro

18-inch winding-English, with steam-capstan attached, together will boiler, 11 tons.

18-inch Winding-English, with one boiler, 6 tons; with shears, capsian, bob, and pitwork connected therewith, or bolonging thereto.

For further particulars, or to view the materials, apply to Samuel Ornors, the officer of the Court at the Mines.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Solicitor, True.

Dated Truro, May 23, 1867.

In Chancery.

In the MATTER of the STOWE IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED), and in the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862.

M. R. WILLIAM WARD ABBOTT is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the New Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at Twelve for One o'clock, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the above Matter, bearing due the 3d day of May, 1867, and with the approbation of his Lordship the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court this Matter is attached, certain

MINES ON THE ESTATE OF STOWE NINE CHURCHES,
Near WEEDON, in the county of NORTHAMPTON, near the London and NorthWestern Railway, about eight miles from Northampton, and connected with the
railway by a tramway, comprised in a lease bearing date the 15th of June, 1861,
made between the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy of the one part, asi
Wordsworth Harrison, Alexander Kelly the younger, Wallace Pedder, John Bebinson Pedder, and Whitton Arundell of the other part, whereby the said premises were demised to the said leasees for the term of 14 years, from the 28
January, 1861, at the yearly rent for every acre of the surface of the said jand and premises occupied by the leasees, or rendered by them manvailable for faming purposes, of £5, and at the further annual rent after the first six years of
the said term of £1090 (such rents being minimum rents and payable quarter),
and subject to royalties on the excess in any quarter of a year of 6d, per ton of
Iron ore, yellow ochre, and sand, and 4d, per ton of limestone).

The MiNES and FREMISES now offered for sale comprise all mines, plis,
quarries, veins and beds of ironstone, yellow ochre, and limestone, and said,
and under all those soveral closes, pleces, or parcels of land, containing together
about 1730 acres, belonging to the Governors of the said Charity, and being the
whole of their landed estate in the parish of Stowe Nine Churches aforesid,
and the use jointly with the lessors of the said trainway in connection with he
siding on the main line of the said railway.

Particulars will be ready 21 days prior to the sale, and may be had gratis of
the Official Liquidator, Mr. Joins Walkers Ford, No. 8, Walbrook, City; Mest.

Parker, Rooke, and Parkers, No. 17, Bedford-row, London; Messus, Arkers
and Salmon, Uiverstone, Lancashire; and of the Auctioneer, Mr. William
WARD ABBOTT, No. 26, Bedford-row, London, and Eynesbury, St. Neota.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Chief Clerk

PARKER, ROOKE, AND PARKERS, No. 17, Bedford-row
(Solicitors for the Official Liquidator).

Dat MINES ON THE ESTATE OF STOWE NINE CHURCHES,

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, AND THE GRESLEY WOOD AND SWADLINCOTE COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR DISPOSAL, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the HOLD ESTATE, known as— THE GRESLEY WOOD COLLIERY,

Situate near BURTON-ON-TRENT, including about FIFTY ACRES of FREE-HOLD LAND, together with all underlying MINERALS, BRICK KILNS, with an ample supply of good clay; the MACHINERY, PLANT, and WAGONS, with all necessary BUILDINGS, OFFICES, and GAS-WORKS; also a valuable LEASE of about SIXTY-EIGHT ACRES of LAND adjoining. The collery is in full working order, and is connected with the Midland Railway by a branch line belonging to the company, with all the appliances for doing a large trade. For further particulars apply to Mr. E. S. ROGERS, 2, Cannon-street, Machester, acting liquidator.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, a PORTABLE ENGINE of 14-horse power, double cylinder, of first-class construction, workmanship, and material. Winding gear to order. SECOND-HAND PORTABLES FOR SALE.—Apply to Messrs. Barrows and Carmichael, engineers, Banbury, Oxon.

TO BE SOLD,—A DIRECT-ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, acting PISTON PUMP, and about 50 yards of 10 inch faced PUMP TREEs; also TWO PIT PULLIES, for flat ropes, with wrought-iron arms, size 8 fet diameter each, the one 8 inches wide on the face, the other 5 inches. The whole of the above as good as new, and have been at work only six months. Apply to Messrs, PRATT and CREWE, Botteslow Colliery, 5toks-upon-Tress.

HE HAYTIAN ESTATES COFFEE AND GENERAL PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED). Capital £300,000, in 60,000 shares of £5 each. (With power to increase.) Deposit 5s. per share on application, and 15s. on allotment.

position of not less than exceed £1 per share at any one time, at intervals of not less than three months, and with twenty-one days' notice.

three months, and with twenty-one days' notice.

at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, commencing from the date of the

at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, commencing from the term of

allotment of shares, is intended to be pald half-yearly for the term of

three years, after which the shareholders will be entitled to

three years, after which the shareholders will be entitled to

three years, after accumulated and the future profits

of the company half-yearly.

Shares may be paid up in full, and all fully paid up shares may be issued transferable to the bearer.

For the convenience of shareholders coupons for the half-yearly dividend of for the convenience of shareholders coupons for the half-yearly dividend of the convenience of shareholders coupons for the half-yearly dividend of DIRECTORS.

FIRE POISS.

Y. H. STANLEY CRAWFORD, Esq., Malabar Coffee Estates, E.I.

LEMPRIERE, Esq., D.C.L., Colonial Secretary of the Bahamas.

LEMPRIERE, LEURY, Place Vendôme, Paris, and Swanscombe, Kont. Jiscount de Fliscout, Fince vencoure, Faris, and Swanscombe, Kent. W. E. WILLIAMS, Esq., Chairman London and General Plate Glass Comp. y, E. Willings, 1541, Charman Iroudon and General Plate Glass Company, BEATTY, Esq., Director of the Clyne Steam Colliery Company. HOMAS TAUNTON, Esq., Director of the Chontales Gold and Silver Mining

Company.
REDERICK APPLEBY, Esq., Appleby House, Manchester.

BANKERS. London and South-Western Bank, 29, Lombard-street, E.C., and its bran SOLICITORS.

Mossrs. Hamber and Harrison, 20, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

London N. C. Henry, Esq., 49, Cornhill, E.C.
Manchester Messrs. Kennedy and Coates, India-buildings

Mancuester ... AUDITORS.

MCSSTS. Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle, and Evans, public accountants (and another to be appointed by shareholders).

SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Robinson.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,-No. 35, MOORGATE STREET, BANK, E.C.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—No. 35, MOORGATE STREET, BANK, E.C.

This company is formed for the purposes of cutting and exporting the various descriptions of valuable timber, and cultivating coffee and other products, upon the field and important estates formerly belonging to the celebrated Governor of the field and important estates formerly belonging to the celebrated Governor of the flayting and control Toussaint Louverture, in the Haytian and Dominican Republics, light, General Toussaint Louverture, in the Haytian and Dominican Republics, and capitalism about 185,000 acres of land, together with the various buildings and ester property, coal, minerals, and rights existing in and upon such estates. Besides coffee the company intends to cultivate and trade in other products, scotton, indigo, eccoa, tobacco, suger, malze, jute, &c., and the export of turbentine, resin, and paim oil.

The contract for the lease, with maps, plans, certificates, and correspondence, as he inspected at the temporary offices of the company.

In the title of the present vendor as lessee under Madame Louise Maria Cathelic General Toussaint Louverture, by whom the estates were originally achief of General Toussaint Louverture, by whom the estates were originally achief of General Toussaint Louverture, by whom the estates were originally achief of General Toussaint Louverture, by whom the estates were originally achief to the company by the cutting and exportation of timber, comprising the nest malograny, cedar, pine, logwood, rattans, &c.

3.—On period of the estates there are forests producing mahogany, cedar, pine, logwood, rattans, &c.

is an analograny, estates, which cover vast tracts of land, are the source of immediate which as logwood, rattans, &c.

is an analograny, estates, been made by an eminent firm in England to contract for experience and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the mapay.

A valuable mines exist on the estates, most of which may be leased or let

on to declare and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the purchase and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the purchase and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the purchase and cutting of a large portion of the timber on the estates of the purchase and cutting of a large profits, with the company upon rents and royalties calculated to yield large profits, with the company upon rents and royalties calculated to yield large profits, with the company are immence grazing pastures for sheep and cattle.

—Hayt is situated in the Atlantic between Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Caba. e states are on the northern and western parts of the Island, and are well tered. Certain portions are mountainous. The climate is healthy. When island belonged to France, the very finest coffees, well known under the me of the "Gonalve coffees," were produced upon these estates. The coffees has estates still retain their well-acquired reputation and market value.

—The Island is governed by laws founded on the Code Napoleon. The Presents of the Haytian and Dominican Republies and natives are favourably posed to facilitate the introduction of capital and the increased means for playment of the agricultural population, to be afforded by the important opelons of this company.

—Labor can be obtained ranging from 2 to 2½ frs. per day for agricultural population, to be afforded by the important opelones, and it is customary to contract for the carriage of produce, timber, to the pert of shipment at the rate of 4 frs. per man and oxen per diem.

—Great facilities are afforded for the shipment of cargoes to England, France, a American testing the company of the company and the pert of Gonaives and the Bate do Neybe are within convent distances of the estate, with roads and water carriage, and are frequented for distances of the carriage of your average passage being 20 days. Numerous vossels load here for England, —The terms of purchase by the company of these valuable estates, with

ishment.

By the Articles of Association of the company, a copy of which can be seen the offices of the company, the directors reserve the power to commence opetions so soon as in their opinion a sufficient number of shares shall have been bestribed for.

bed for.

[cations for shares may be made, accompanied by the payment of 5s. per

Should no allotment be made, the deposits paid will be returned to the

int without deduction.

Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, may be had the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and secretary, at the temporary offices of the company.

* Before Toussaint Louverture, the late Governor, and proprietor of these tates, was taken prisoner by the French, he buried a large amount of treasure, upposed to be upwards of oue million sterling, which, it is believed, remains idden on the estate at the present time. The vendor, therefore, reserves to imself the right of Treasure Trove to the extent of one-fourth, should the same ediscovered at any future time.

COPY OF THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

The name of the company is the "Haytian Estates, Coffee, and General Planta on Company (Limited)."

The name of the company is the "Haytian Estates, Coffee, and General Plantation Company (Limited)."

The registered office of the company will be situate in England. The objects for which the company is established are the taking on lease, or otherwise acquiring the estates of Saint Raphael, Doscahaux, La Lombe, Sansay, Boufflers, Beamont, Neuville, Riviere, Petit Fonds, Loppine, Banica, Saint Jean, Melandres, La Rica, Juan Rodriguez, situated in the Haytian and Dominican Republics; comprising the lands, forcets, plantations, mines, minerals, buildings, treasure, or any other property thereon in Hayti before-named: the re-selling, leasing, letting, or mortgaging, cultivating, improving, planting, manufacturing exporting, importing, and generally trading in the natural and manufacturing exporting, importing, and generally trading in the natural and manufacturing exporting, importing, and generally trading in the natural and manufacturing exporting into a state, lands, materials, and other property before described in Hayti aforesaid; and the obtaining of all such powers, entering into all such contracts, and the generally effecting all such matters and things as may be incidental to, or expedient for the objects and interests of, the basiness of the company, in Hayti and the Dominican Republic, or its exports, imports, commerce, agency, or management elsewhere.

The liability of the members is limited.

ADDENTATE

APPENDIX.

Statement of the property proposed to be purchased by the company, with particulars and descriptions. Situation.

ROUFFLIERS	A 4 77
BEAUMONT	At Ennery
NEUVILLE	ment "D
DESCAHAUX	
PETIT-FONDS	In the com
SAINT RAPHAEL	In the com
	by the ri
LOPPINE	In the com

DESCAHAUX
PETH-FONDS. In the commune of St. Michel De l'Attalaye.

SAINT RAPHAEL In the commune of St. Raphael and St. Michel, traversed by the river of that name.

LOPPINE In the commune of Hinche, on the borders of St. Raphael. In the commune of St. Jean. (Dominican Republic.)

At Banica. At Banica, in the quarter of the Carresal at Los Arodias, near the sulphurous springs of Banica.

In the commune of St. Michel D' 17 Attalaye.

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In the commune of St. Michel D' 17 Attalaye.

In

, Grande Rivière d'Ennery, in the arrondisse

In the town of the Cap a nouse student at the street of Cimetière.

In the town of Gonaives a piece of ground situated in the streets Touiss Louverture, and De l'Eglise (at the corner of the said streets). Possession creed by His Excellency President Boyer, 19th April, 1822.

THE PLANTATION OF SANSAY.—This estate is situated at Ennery, at the bottom of the vailey of the same name, near the village in the arrondissement of of the Gonaives, near the Grand River of the Gonaives, near the River Ennery; a grove on this plantation, terminating on the borders of that river. It contains

700 acres of laud, and had formerly 200,000 coffee trees. The plantation of Rouffliers, Beaumont, and Neuville are adjacent. Sanasy is favourably situated for the cultivation of cotton. At the foot of the plateau there is a grove of apricet, orange, sapets, and other trees, terminating at the border of the River Ennery, ROUFFLIERS.—This estate is situated at Ennery, in the arrondissement of Gonaives. It formerly yielded a revenue of 350,000 francs (£14,000). Its woods contain plnes, mabogany, lace-wood, &c. From credible authority, it was on this estate that the General-in-Chief, Toussaint Louverture, burled his treasure. Extent about 500 acres. Resin in abundance.

NEUVILLE.—Situated at Ennery, in the arrondissement of the Gonaives. This estate contains about 100 acres. It produces mahogany, pine, and green oak, DESCAHAUX.—This plantation is situated at Ennery, Grand River, Gonaives, in the locality called the Plain of the Palms. This beautiful plantation produced 800,000 ibs. of coffee, giving a net return of 400,000 france (£16,000). Mahogany of an excellent quality abounds. On the south-west of the estate there is a large grotto of rock crystal. The plantation is situated on the grand road from Gonaives to Ennery—the road is very wide and good. The land is well situated for the cultivation of cotton. According to the Government survey it contains 1662 acres.

grotto of rock crystal. The plantation is situated on the grand road itom vonatives to Ennery—the road is very wide and good. The land is well situated for the cultivation of cotton. According to the Government survey it contains 1662 acres.

LA LOMBE, OR LA LOMA.—Situated at St. Michel de l'Attalaye, 45 miles from Gonaives, on the Grand Chain of the Clbao, at the height of 860 ft. above the level of the sea. This fertile estate produces mahogany, cedar, Brazil wood, logwood, palm trees, rattans, green coffee, wild honey, and vegetables of enormous size. The climate is healthy. The coffee is not as good as that of Ennery, but it has a fine appearance, and, being green, would please the dealers. This is one of the most beautiful parts of the Island of Hayti; although mountainous, it is everywhere accessible, and the growth of vegetation is marvellous.

RIVIEBE.—Situated in the commune of La Petite Riviere of the Artibonite, in the department of Gonavies, on the borders of the River L'Esterre. Fine fishing here; the river abounds with turtle, wild fowl, and all sorts of aquatic game. The produce is indigo, rice, and cotton equal to Pernambuco. On the pasture lands there were formerly bred horses, swine, and mules.

PETIT-FONDS.—Situated in the commune of St. Michel De l'Attalaye, watered by a river which takes its source from the mountains of the Petit-Cahos. this vast estate fed a large number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. The savannahs and the forests and are very extensive. There are many fine woods of mahogany and cedar. The estate is suitable for all sorts of plantations.

ST. RAPHAEL.—This estate is 35 miles in circumference. It is situated in the commune of St. Raphael, and kelinde, Produce—mahogany, cedar, Brazil and log wood, palm trees of different species, rattans, vanilla, tobacco of excellent quality, and sugar-cane. There are immense savannahs for the grazing of cattle and sheep. Coffee would give an immense return.

ST. JEAN, OR SEIBA (Dominican Republic).—A beautiful and vast estate,

mense savannahs for the grazing of cattle and sheep. Coffee would give an Immense return.

ST. JEAN, OR SEIBA (Dominican Republic).—A beautiful and vast estate, situated at St. Jean, not far from the Bay of Ocoa. There are rich and beautiful forests of mahogany, the finest in the island of Hayt. Toussaint Louverture bred there a large number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and goats. His name was seen engraved on several of the boundarios of the estate, as well as that of St. Raphael, by General Fremont. The estate is fit for all sorts of culture—coffee, cotton, and indigo would succeed admirably, especially in the beautiful valley of Constance, whose vegetation is extraordinarily rich. There are mines, which can be easily worked. The town of St. John has 1500 inhabitants.

LOPPINE.—Situated in the commune of Hinche, on the frontiers of Jean Raphael, formerly of the Spanish portion of the Island. Cotton was formerly cultivated here on a large scale. Mahogany is very plentifui, and almost as fine as that of St. Jean. Large fellings of this timber might be made; there is sufficient to last six years on the most extensive scale of cutting.

JUAN RODRIGUES.—Situated on the frontiers of St. Raphael. All sorts of mahogany abound. Immense pastures, where large numbers of horses, mules, oxen, sheep, and goats were formerly bred. Mines of various kinds. Coffee, cotton, sugar, and indigo would grow in abundance. Extent not known.

LA RICA.—Situated in the Gonaives Valley. Extensive cuttings of mahogany might be made. Rich coal and copper mines. Lofty venerable trees are found on the estate.

on the estate.

MELANDRES.—Two pieces of land, extent unknown, watered by the river of

At that period the valuable timber and minerals on the estate were unproductive.

The property is mostly situated on the northern and western parts of the island, in the most salubrious position between the Bay of the Gonaives and the Bay of Ocoa.

These estates still belong to the family of the celebrated Governor of Hamily

These estates still belong to the family of the celebrated Governor of Hayti, the General Toussaint Louverture, and are considered the best and most fertile lands in the island. Five of them are in the immediate vicinity, and all of them within a moderate distance of the sea. They possess great agricultural and pastoral capabilities, forming a combination particularly attractive for the investment of capital, and, what is of great importance, the harbour of the "Great River Artibonite" is capable of receiving and shipping the cotton, coffee, timber, and other products.

There are vasts forests of mahogany and other valuable timber, and the land is well watered by extensive rivers, that command a continual supply for all requisite purposes, besides facilitating the transport of produce to the ports of shipment. The mahogany, which grows in large quantities on the estates, is of large dimensions and some of the finest in the world. Codar, oak, and dye-woods are also abundant. In many places the coffee trees are indigenous to the soil, and grow so luxuriantly, that with the native labour alone they could be cultivated with ancess at a low cost.

There are sthree communications every month with the Island by mail steamers via Southampton, Liverpool, and St. Nazaire, the average passage being 20 days. The President and his Government encourage and potecte agriculture of all kinds, and the Company will be materially aided in its operations under his wise and paternal rule.

There are still standing on the estates many buildings capable of being occupied by the employees of the Company, besides ample materials for erecting additional ones out of the old dwellings of the former inhabitants.

The irrers and lakes on the property are well stocked with excellent fish, and the land abounds with game of all sorts. Immense quantities of vegetables are produced everywhere. There are also large tracts of pature lands, capable of teeding Immense flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The wool alone would be a source of great prof a. se estates still belong to the family of the celebrated Governor of Hayti

The following extracts have been legally verified as being extracts from letters connected with the Haytian Estates, Coffee, and General Plantation Company (Limited).

Extracts from correspondence as to the general resources of the property, fores mines, and general productions of the soil, by gentlemen residing at Hayti.

Ennery, Sep. 7, 1860.—"They speak here of lodes of gold and silver, copper, me cury, and crystal, and of a mine on the estate of Sansay.—J. CHENET, Engined in-chief for the department of Artibonite."

cury, and crystal, and of a mine on the estate of Sansay,—J. CHEAST, Engineer-in-chief for the department of Arthonite."

Gonaires, Dec. 3, 1863.—"You will find in the forests on the Louverture estates, 1st, mahogany; 2d, fir and logwood (at Ennery). As to general produce, from Ennery, coffee; La Loma, coffee and cocoa.—JACQUES CHENET."

Acquin, August 10, 1864.—"At Ennery, moreover, the climate is excellent. Work can easily be done from 4 till 10 A.M., and in the afternoon from 3 o'clock till night. Thesoil is light, and the work easy." "The estate of Ennery possesses a boundless source of wealth, hitherto unknown—I allude to the finest turpentine. The mountains are covered with a species of fir or pine, which produces excellent resin. You are aware that during the last few years these goods have become very dear and scarce, and that they have brought considerable revenue to our lands in Gascony. Since I left France I find that they have been sold at from 60 to 80 centimes the litre. The establishment of a distillery, which would be most easy, would yield a magnificent profit." "After personal inspection, I am convinced that a strongly-organised company, conducted by men of intelligence, would do a brilliant business. The ground is of incredible fertility—it repays labour cent. per cent. Agriculture is everywhere increasing; cotton is cultivated almost everywhere. I have just visited Ennery, and have obtained from the curate of that place a number of details which will interest you, the more that they are trustworthy and positive. It is certain that Sansay and Beaumont contain mines of gold.—P. HUEERT, curate of Acquin."

Gonaives, July 41, 1865.—"In reply to your enquirty as regards the forests of

mont contain mines or gold.—F. RUBERT, curate of Acquin."

Gonaives, July 21, 1865.—"In reply to your enquiry as regards the forests of Louverture, situated at Ennery and Petitfonds, I am informed that mahogany and logwood exist in these localities. Five years of labour and 300,000 france would suffice for the amount of wood standing. I recommend an honest citizen to you.—M. Gonzalve Banet, of Hinche; communicate with him; he might undertake the working of the forests of Banica. There is enough wood at Banica to establish a cutting-down system, that would last fifteen or sixteen years.—J. CHENET."

Port-an-Prince, August 26, 1856.—"There is a great deal of mahogany at Petit-fonds, and at La Lombe. The latter estate also abounds with cedar. This cedar, similar to the cedar of Lebanon, is employed for the lining of furniture, and the making of pencils.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT, Senator." Gonaires, May 28, 1857.—"I find that on the Louverture Estate at St. Michel's there is a quantity of very fine mahogany trees, which will yield blocks remark-able for their dimensions and quality.—JACQUES CHENET." hogany at Petit ar. This cedar

able for their dimensions and quality.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaives, 5ep., 1589.—" La Lombe is situated in the mountains, is one of the most beautiful parts of the island, and celebrated for its culture and fertility. The vege: ation is marvellous. Coffee is super-eminently good, and the best for European markets. The mahogany trees are of remarkable quality and size, some of them, indeed, truly extraordinary. This is the only portion of the commune that produces valuable wood. Resinous oils and abundance of yellow wax are also found in this locality.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaives, Jan. 3, 1860.—"I cannot give you exact information as to the quantity of wood contained in the forests on the Louverture estates. However, I can affirm that at La Lombe, Petitfonds, and Banica enough wood would be found to accupy is or is years in the cutting. At La Lombe and at Banica the timber averages 30 ft. in height, and from 24 to 30 in. square.—J. CHENET."

Gonaives, May 18, 1865.—"You will receive by the French ship Venezuela (of the Barbey Company) some specimens of minerals and coal from Las Guamas and the mine or 'Attalaye.' The carboniferous lode of the mines of Las Guamas extends to a considerable distance. Traces of the same mine have been remarked on all the banks of the Artibonite, and even as far as Las Mattas.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaires, Feb. 3, 1863.—"If it were possible for me to obtain for you even the half of what your estates might be made to produce, you would be more than a

millionaire the first year,-J. J. LISOUTE." (From a letter to Madame L. Lou-

Gonaives, June 4, 1864.—" Rouffliers and Sansay, situated at the bottom of the valley of Ennery, and near the town, is admirably suitable for the establishment of coffee plantations—the profit on the culture of coffee being as easy as it is certain.—JACQUES CHENET."

of coffee plantations—the profit on the culture of coffee being as easy as it is certain.—JACQUES CHENET."

Port-au-Prince, April 10, 1854.—"We noticed a great deal of timber on the estates of Madame Louverture at l'Ospine, Petitfonds, La Hatte, St. Yague, St. Marthe, and Seriaogue, without taking into consideration the estate of Banica, with other lands which are still uncultivated. Timber-cutting works, which could be established here, would be extremely valuable. It would require six years of hard work to cut it down. With a capital of 300,000 frz. great profits could be realised in a short time. The mahogany woods on the Louverture properties are considered to be of a superior quality.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

From the FATHER FAHIANI, Curtate of Petite Anse, 1854.

"St. Raphael contains from 7000 to 8000 inhabitants, and M. Louverture possesses there an immense forest of some 14 leagues in circumference. It contains logwood, mahogany, fir, iron-wood, &c.; indeed, all that the island produces is found there. The culture of coffee alone would yield an immense revenue: 2000 frs. (expended) would produce 6000, while good labourers can be obtained at from 2 frs. to 2 frs. 25 centimes per diem.—LE PERE FABIANI, Curate."

Port-au-Prince, Aug. 27, 1856.—" If you could only obtain 100,000 frs. to commence the timber-cutting, I would promise you to double that sum within the first year by the profits arising from the cutting of the choice woods.—SUR-VILLE TOUSSAINT."

Gonaives, September, 1859.—" The Louverture properties, situate at Petitfonds,

mence the timeer-cutting, i wound promise you to double that sim within the first year by the profits arising from the cutting of the choice woods,—3UR-VILLE TOUSSAINT."

Gonaives, September, 1859.—"The Louverture properties, situate at Petitionds, are of immense estate. The plains and forests are very large; the latter contain much fine mahogany. This property is perfectly suited for every species of cultivation. Excellent pasturage is found on the plains, which would grow excellent coffee and sugar canes.—J. CHENET."

St. Raphael, June, 1862.—"Your letter of Jan. 30 last has come to hand. I have delayed replying till the present time, as I considered it necessary to make further enquiries as regards the valuable woods to be found in the forests of St. Raphael, appertaining to Madame the widow of Isaac Louverture. The woods comprising the above-mentioned forests consist of logwood, mahogany, &c. The soil is excellent, and particularly adapted to the production of sugar and cotton. The pasturage is of the most fattening quality, and every species of animal can be reared upon it. The property situated at La Lombe, within the confines of the communes of St. Raphael and St. Michel du Nord, is of remarkable fertility. The coffee-trees are most precoclous. All provisions of the country, vegetables, &c., grow wonderfully, and are in great abundance. This property is partially well cultivated. I cannot on this occasion give you further information as to the productions and nature of the estates situate at Petitionds, Loppine, and Banica, which I regret. However, I can state that the forests at the latter lance are partially composed of mahogany, but I am not aware whether there is any of this wood on the Louverture property (at Banica). Further, I can state that the land at Loppine is a vast savanuah or plain, intended for the breeding of animals. As regards Petitionds, I know nothing as to its natural productions. I regret not being able at this moment to give you more precise information as to these three last prope

POTAULET, COIONEI COMMANDING DISTRICT OF St. Raphael."

Port-au-Prince, Nov. 10, 1853.—"Banica, situated on the frontiers of St. Domingo and Hayti, is arid as to its soil, but the blocks of mahogany (derived from its forests) are very fine and large. The timber cutters of Hinche work at this place at a trifling expense. The thermal springs are sulphurous, and precious stones have been found in the morasses. As regards timber, the choice woods of Banica are considered the finest in the country.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

stones have been found in the morasses. As regards timber, the choice woods of Banica are considered the finest in the country.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, March 10, 1855.—"The timber from Banica is slways reserved for the English market. Thus, by cutting down the mahogany rees at Banica, a large fortune may be made in a short with the mere labour of 20 men and 20 pairs of oxen. Vessels are easily procured for exporting the mahogany and other woods, as they are obtained from the east, from St. Thomas, Martinique, and from Guadaloupe, and at a very reasonable price per ton.—S. TOUSSAINT."

Marmelade, July 10, 1869.—"A st o Banica, I can assure you that a great deal of coal is found there. I cannot inform you, however, if this material is found on the land of Madame Issac Louverture, but I myself have made the discovery of a very extended seam of coal in that part.—JACQUES CHENET."

Gonaives, Feb. 1, 1864.—"A bove all, I recommend you to direct your attention to the mines at La Lombe, at Banica, and that of the argentiferous copper at St. Michel.—CHENET, Sen., Engineer."

Port-au-Prince, 1865.—"La Rica is situated on that portion of the island which was held formerly by the Spaniards—it is in the valley of Goave. On the estates Sabana del Reparadero, Sabana Juan Rodrigues, and La Rica are battes, or vast sheep-feeding pasturages. At La Rica also, and at Las Arodlas, near the sulphurous springs of Banica, mahogany can be cut on an extensive scale. The value and importance of these properties must increase in a marvellous manner when a company, properly managed, shall undertake to work energetically the deposits of coal and the copper pyrites which are found there. These properties are still as they were left by Toussaint Louverture, with their magnificent timber still standing.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, 882, 28, 1859.—"I saw M. Panayoty, jun., yesterday, who had resided for a considered for the estate of coaverture as \$t. Lan.

still standing.—SURVILLE TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 26, 1859.—"I saw M. Panayoty, jun., yesterday, who had resided for a considerable period on the estate of Louverture at St. Jean. Ho informed me that this property, which is very extensive, contains some fine forests of mahogany, which could be call down with facility. The timber could be easily conveyed to Neybeor to Baramona. (See the map of Hayti).—S. TOUSSAINT."

conveyed to Neybe or to Baramona. (See the map of Hayti).—S. TOUSSAINT."

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 26, 1859.—"There is plenty of malogany in the plain of St.

Jean. The timber could either be received at Gonalves (by the Artibonite river),
or at Monte Christ, or by the Yague. The land at St. Jean is adapted for every
species of cultivation, more especially the beautiful valley of Constance, which is
unequalled for the richness of its vegetation. There are also certain mines to be
worked. The town of St. Jean contains nearly 1500 inhabitants.—PANAYOTY,
President of the Chamber of Representatives."

Gonaires, Feb. 3, 1862.—"At La Lombe there is a great quantity of mahogany. If all the trees resemble some that I saw, two men could not encircle them with arms extended. I can say that I have been enabled to obtain a knowledge of your estates and their resources.—J. J. L." (From a letter to Madame Issac Louverture.)

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MINING SHARE LIST. THE

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

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	Mines	P	aid.	L	ast F	Y.	Busi	ness.	T	otal	div	s. P	er ah	are	. Lasty	paid.	
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FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

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NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

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BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

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44000 Chartered Bank India, Australia, and Chinat 20 0 0 1814, 1814 1819, 1814 1819, 1814 1819, 1814 1819, 1814 1819, 1814 1819, 1814 1814 1814, 1814 1814, 1814 1815, 1816 1814, 1816,
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27500 London and County + 20 0 0 57 56 58 .
40000 London Financial Association*†
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5000 London and River Plate*† 40 0 0 51 48 50
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ONLY CHICK A WARACKE

PRO	GRESSIVE	MINES.
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1	410	PROGRESSIV	E MINES.	a Last Call	Shares. Mines. 3000 South Trevenna, c, t 937 So. Wh. Crofty, c, Illogan. 2	9 0 0 4 10 10.	et Pr. Bus.	· Dec
	8hares 4000 1 3000 1	Mines. P. Ballacorkish, I. of Man, I, c* 2 Bedford Unit., c, Tavistk. 2 Bedford Li, Holywell. 1 Billins, I, Flint. 3 Boccaswell, t, c, St. Just 7 Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 1 Brynford Hall, I, Flint. 2 Bryn Gwog, I, Flint. 0 Bryn Gwyn, I, Mold*t 9 Brdnick Consols, c, 5	6 8. 1%	Jan. 1867	Shares. 3006 South Trevenna, c, t	8 18 9 0 18 0 6 13 0	18 117 1	
-	1031 500 1248	Bedol Aur, I, Holywell 1 Billins, I, Flint 30 Boscaswell, I. c. St. Just 7	0 0	Fully pd. Dec. 1866	512 South Tolgus, c, Redruth 64 Spearne Consols, t, St. Just 1	9 10 0	= ::	An
7	200	Bottle Hill, t, Plympton 1 Brynford Hall, t, Flint 28	14 6	June, 1866 Jan. 1866	940 St. Ives Consols, t, St. Ives; 1 673 St. Ives Wheal Allen, t 1	0 15 0 8 10 1	19	Nov
8	1200 1	Bryn Gwlog, 4, Filint	0 0	une, 100a	9000 St. Just Cons. t [6000 £1 pd., 7000 Stiperstones, l, Salop*	3000 10s. 5 0 0	pd.]	- Sep
8	30000	Caldbeck Felis, I, Cumber.* 1 Camborne Consols, c 18	10 0 34	Dec. 1866 Feb. 1864 Mar. 1867	3500 Tin Hill, t, St. Austell	1 8 0	= :: '	Jan
	11000	Camborne Vn.& Wn. Frn., c 11 Cape Cornwall, t, c* [8000 £2 108 Caradon Cons., c. St. Cleer 32	. pd., 3000 10s. pd.]	Oct. 1866 .Feb. 1867	548 Trelyon Consols, t, St. Ives. 1 501 Tresavean and Trethurrup	5 10 0	= ::	· Dec
	1000	Carn Brea, c, t, Illogant 28 Carn Camborne, c, Cambn. 2	0 0 10 11	May 1867 April 1867	501 Tresavean and Trethurrup 1440 Trevenen & Tremenheere. 4006 Treweatha, s-l. Menhenlot. 1943 Treworlis, t. Wendron 2000 Trumpet Cons. t, Helston 4000 Uyan Head, t, o* 4000 West Basset, c, Iliogani. 4000 West Basset, c, Iliogani. 1319 West Cwm Eriin, l* 319 £4 2850 W. Condurrow, t. c, Cam 256 West Damsel, c, Gwennap. 12800 West Drake Walls, c 2592 West Great Work, t* 2500 West Great Work, t*	7 17 0	= ::	Жы
	4005	Cardigan Cons. [1000 £5 pd., 3 Cardigan http://	005 £4 58. pd.]	Fully pd. April, 1866 Sept. 1866	2000 Trumpet Cons., t, Helston. 1 6400 Tyne Head, t, c*	1 10 0	12 ::	Jan
6	20000 2500	Carysfort [3200 £21/4 pd., 16800 Cefn Cilcen, I, Flint* 2	£1% pd.]	Mar. 1865 Aug. 1866 Nov. 1866	6000 West Basset, c, Illogant	1 15 0 5 12 6	10 9	· · Vol
6	2500 16000	Central Minera, l* 3 Central Snailbeach l* 1 Chiverton L Perrangahu 9	7 6 6616 636	Fully pd, May 1867	1319 West Cwm Erfin, l* [319 £4 2850 W. Condurrow, t, c, Cam	raid]	= ::	- Apr
7	3000 4000	Chiverton Moor, l, Perranz. 6 Clara, Llywernog 2	6 0 5% 4% 5	May 1867 May 1867 April 1867	256 West Damsel, c, Gwennap. 12800 West Drake Walls, c	0 2 6 5 11 0	- :: 2 2	
6	2880 256	Clifford Amalg., c, Gwen. 1. 32 Condurrow, c, t, Camborne 76 Connerge c, sul Wickley 1	10 0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Fully pd.				.Ou
6	2450 1024	Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogant 19 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogant 19 Copper Hill, c, Redruth 12 Copper Hill, c, Redruth 12	14 9 11 9½ 10 10 0 —	July, 1866 June, 1866	12000 W. Maria & Pottos., c, Dain. 6000 Westminster, t* 12800 West Prince of Wales, c 1000 West Rose Down, c, Linkin.	17 12 6	- 1/4	% Pu
7	1055	Craddock Moor, c, St. Cleer: 11	19 0	Fully pd. Mar. 1867 Dec. 1866	256 W. Sharp Tor, c, Linkin1	90 0 0	= ::	Dec
7 7	12000 6000	Crane, c, Camborne	8 0 = ::	Oct. 1866	512 West Toigus, c, Recircin. 512 W. Wh. Frances, t, Iliogani 5000 W. Wh. Kitty, t, St. Agnes. 6000 Wheal Agar, c, Iliogan 6000 Wheal Alice Alfred, t, c 1000 Wheal Basset and Grylls, t 512 Wheal Buller, Redruth t. 512 Wheal Culton Taylotte.	05 15 0 2 17 6	= :: 11	· · Ma
7	35000 4000	Dale, l, North Stafford 1 Devon Wheal Frances, c 1 Down Wh. Longs Bickleigh, 18	5 9 — 10 0 —	Fully pd. Mar. 1867 Mar. 1867	6000 Wheal Agar, c, Illogan	7 5 6	1% 1 1	
7	12800 656	Drake Walls, t, Calstockt 2 Ding Dong, t, Gulval‡ 49	5 0 %8s. 10s. 14 6 —	Dec. 1866 Dec. 1866	512 Wheal Buller, Redruthtt	1 10 0	24 18 :	20Ma
6	25000 3000	Dev. Wh. Lopes, Bickleigh. 18 Drake Walls, t, Calstock‡ 2 Ding Dong, t, Gulval‡ 49 Dundalk, Ireland, l* 0 Dyfngwm. I, Wales 13 Eaglebrook, l* 19 East Basset, c, Redruth†‡ 29 Kast Basset and Grylls, t 3	7 0	Feb. 1867 June, 1866 July, 1866	6000 Wheai Crebor, c, Tavistock 6144 Wh. Damsel, c, t, Gwennap 4096 Wh. Edward, c, Calstock 849 Wheai Emily Henrietta, c.	2 15 0 9 1 6	= ::	. Jul
7 7					849 Wheal Emily Henrietta, c. 4000 Wh. Emma, c, Buckfastlel. 6000 Wheal Grenville, c, Camb.	3 19 0 9 15 6	= :: *	Jul
7					849 Wheal Emily Henrietta, c. 4000 Wh. Emma, c., Buckfastlel. 6000 Wheal Grenville, c, Camb.† 6000 Wheal Ida, s.l., St. Ive 1024 Wh. Kitty, t, Uny Lelant†. 513 Wheal Jane, s.l. Kea	3 10 6	= :: *	- Seg
7	4000 6000	E. Bottle Hill, t, Plympton East Brookwood, Holne E. Carn Brea, c, Redruth; East Chiverton, t, Perranz. E. Grenville, c, Camborne E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. Past Moor s.	11 9 2% 2% 2%	Mar. 1867 Feb. 1867	DIA HIMOUR Dunney C A Tran T a A	10 17 0		8 Seg
	1000	E. Gunnislake & S. Bed. c. 9 East Moor, s 0	5 0		896 Wh. Margaret, t, Uny Let., 728 Wheal Margery, t, c	36 2 6 1 19 0	= ::	
6	3986 6000	East Moor, s	1 9 ::	Feb. 1867 Dec. 1864	1000 Wh.MaryHutchins,c,Plym. 6000 Wh. Norris, t, c, St. Cleer	4 6 1 70 0 0	= ::	Se
6	POTO	Andrew Consult of Commence	2000 81 10s nd 1	May 1867	1920 Wh. Trannack, c. Sithney.	1 13 3		De
6	256 1190	E. Wh. Agar, c, St. Cleer. 12	1 6 24 214 256	Jan. 1865 April 1867	1200 Wheal Trevenna, t, c* 4096 Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	9 10 0	114:11	14De
5	940	Fowey Con. c. Tywardreath 5	4 6	Feb. 1867 Feb. 1866	_			1
7	10000	Fursdon, c* [5000 £1 10s.]		Mar. 1865 Feb. 1866	MISCEL	LANE	ous.	
6 7	4 000 6 000	Gen. Min. Co. for Ireland, c	0 0 — 1 10000 10. pd.1	May 1867 Sept. 1866	60000 Anglo-American Telegr.*†			18%
6	5700 6144	Glasgow Caradon c* [30000 £1] Goginan, l	od., 10000 10. pd.]	April 1864	90000 Angle Meylean Mints	10 0 0	1614	
6	6000 486	Goginan, I,	10 0 23/4 23/4	Mar. 1867	600000 Atlantic Telegraph*† 1 600000 ditto 8 per cent.*† 1 20000 Australian Agricultural†. 47000 Berlin Waterworks*†	20 10 0 10 0 0	181/2 85	1214
	10000	Great Cwinsymiog, section	12 0	Feb. 1867	13000 ditto New*†	4 0 0.		14
	3000 3000 5000	Great Chiverton, s.l*	100	Nov. 1866	40000 Bombay Gas*t	3 0 0.	4%	1/4
	12000		2 0 4 31/4 4	Feb. 1867 Jan. 1867 April 1867	534780 Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. * 71	7 10 0	51	
7		O Clearth Chimenton a.1 1	5 0	May 1867	12000 ditto A shares*f	5 0 0.	41/4	**
6	3313 1798	Gt. So. Tolgus, c, Redruth. 0 Great Wheal Baddern, t 7 Gt. Wh. Fortune, t, Breage 27 Great Work t, Germen. 100	17 6 — 14 6 3	June, 1863 Mar. 1867	27000 ChinaStmship&Lab.Coal 30000 City Discount*† 20000 City London Real Prop. *† 35000 City of Moscow Gas*† 15041 City of Milan Improv. *†	8 0 0.	13414	1%
7	10240	Gunnislake (Clitters'), t, c. 4	19 0	April 1867 Nov. 1866 April 1867	35000 City of Moscow Gas*† 15041 City of Milan Improv.*†	25 0 0. 15 0 0.	17 16	17
6	6000	Hallenbeagle, c, Kenwyn		Sept. 1864 Mar. 1866	20000 City Offices*7	20 0 0.	41/2 31/4	41/2
6	6000	Lady Bertha, c. Tavistock.	4 0	May 1867	10000 ditto*†	5 0 0	4%	
6	160 1024	Leeds and St. Audyn, f, c. 1 Levant, c, f, St. Just. 1 Lovall Consols, t. 1 Macs.y-Safn, t Macs.y-Safn, t Merllyn, f, Fint. 3 Mount Pleasant, t, Mold 4 Nangiles, f, c, Kea 27 Nether Hearth* [6400 £1 pd., 1 New Birch Tor & Vittler, tt 1 New Clifford, c., Gwennap* 2 New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12 N. Crow Hill. t, St. Stephen 3 New E. Russell, c, Tavisk. 0 New Hendra, f, c, Breage. 1 New Treleigh, c, Redruth. 4 New Trevenen, t, Wendron 8 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 5 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 1 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 8 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 8 New Wheston, c, Cambn. 8 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 8 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 8 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 8 New Whest Towan, c, t 1	81	June, 1866	17500 Continental Union Gas*†. 2500 ditto ditto ditto *4 42000 Copper Miners of Eng. † [20] 10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*†	20 0 0. 00 £25 pd.	40000£100	pd.]
2	0000 0000	Maudlin, c, Lostwithiel	7 0	May, 1865 Jan. 1866	10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 1002925Crystal Palacet	10 0 0.	27 25	27
7	640 1024	Mount Pleasant, I, Mold 4 Nangiles, t, c, Kea 27	8 0	Feb. 1867	10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauricus-1 1002925Crystal Palacet	14 0 0	108 105	108
5	6000 6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer, # 1 New Clifford, c. Gwennan*	6 6	May 1867	277000 ditto 6 per cent. p.d.† 7500 Darjeeling*† 20000 E. Indian Land, Credit*†. 5000 E. India Irriga. & Canal†. 80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co.*†. 113813 Egyptian Com. & Tradg.*† 879975 Electric Telegraph †	16 10 0.	1313 1	131/2
6	24000 6400	New Cornish [12000 £1 pd., 12 N. Crow Hill, l, St. Stephen 3	000 15s. pd.]	Sept. 1866 Nov. 1866 April, 1867	80000 Ebbw Vale Iron Co. *† 113813 Egyptian Com. & Tradg. *†	7 0 0.	138137	139
6	6514 400 6400	New E. Russell, c, Tavistk. 0 New Hendra, t, c, Breage 14 New Pembroke t	11 0	Mar. 1866 Mar. 1867	a79976 Electric Telegraph	7 10 0. 8 0 0.	3 ::	W **
	5755 960	New Treleigh, c, Redruth 4 New Trevenen, t, Wendron 8	8 0 ::	May, 1866	25000 Fairbairn Engineering*†.	12 0 0 7 10 0	12% 12%	12%
7	3729 400	New Wheal Lovell, t 1 New Wh. Seton, c, Cambn. 56	5 0	May 1867 April 1867 July, 1866	20000 General Stm. Navigation 4000 Hollybush Col. and Coke	14 0 0. 5 0 0.	28 26	28
	16000 5000	New Wh. Scion, c, Camborne. North Devon, s-l*	16 0	July, 1866 Mar. 1867	20060 General Stm. Navigation; 4000 Hollybush Col. and Coke* 20000 Home and Colon. Assur.*; 5000 Hong Kong & China Gas*; 100060 Hudson's Bay; 80060 Im. Land Co. Marsailles*;	5 0 0. 10 0 0.	16% . 16%	10
•	3457 1361	North Devon, s.c. No. Dolcoath, c, Camborne. North Downs, c, Redruth. No. Grambler, c, Redruth. N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., 8	8 10. ¼ · · ½ % 119 9 – 000 84. 6d. pd.]	Jan. 1867 Dec. 1866 July, 1865				914
ا	6000 2000	North Jane, t, s-l, Kenwyn. 3 North Levant, t, c, St. Just 10	1 6 ::	Mar. 1867	150000 International Financial*† 50000 Italian Irrigation*†	5 0 0. 20 0 0.	21/481/4 48	6
	20000 4000	N. Hallenbeagle [8000 £1 pd., -8 North Jane, t. s. t. Kenwyn8 North Levant, t. c. St. Just 10 Nth. Minera, t. Wrexham* N. Phœnix, c. Linkinhorne 4 North Pool, c. Illogan 5 North Pool, c. Illogan 5	16 0	Fully pd. May, 1864 Mar. 1867	150000 International Financial*; 20000 Italian Irrigation*† 1000000 ditto 6 per cent.*†; 20000 Land Securities*† 4000 Land Securities*† 4000 London African Tradg.*† 20000 Lon. & Caledon. Marine*† 50000 London County & Build.*† 12000 London Dist. Telegraph*† 148525 London Gen. Omnibus *† 5000 London and Glas. Engl.*† 64500 London & Prov. Marine*† 50000 Madras Irrigation*†	\$ 00. \$ 00.	- ::21/g	
	3933 1024 695	North Retallack Mine 2 No. Roskear, c. Camborne, 51	13 0 7 5 7	Feb. 1867 May 1867	20000 London African Tradg.*† 20000 Lon. & Caledon. Marine*†	5 0 0.	114 34	
	1935 5936	North Pool. c. Illogan 5 North Retallack Mine 2 No. Roskear, c. Camborne. 51 North Shepherda, 12 6 No. Treskerby, c. St. Agnes 1 North Wheal Basset, c, th. 5 North Wheal Corfty, c. 1 North Wh. Chiverton, l 4 N. Wh. Robert. Smp. Spiney 4	9 0 1%1% 1%	May, 1867	12060 London County & Build. 1 12060 London Dist. Telegraph 1 148525 London Gen. Omnibus	5 0 0.	11/4 · 3/4 11/4 · 3/4 11/4 · 3/4 11/4 · 3/4	312
	5610 2000	North Wheal Basset, c, tt 5 North Wheal Crofty, ct 3 North Wh. Chiverton 4	11 3 4% 4 41/4	April,1867 Mar. 1867 Mar. 1867	5000 London and Glas. Engl. ** 64500 London & Prov. Marine**	2 0 0.	11/6	**
	12288	Okel Tor. c. Calstock 2	7 4	Aug. 1866	10000 Marine Investment*†	6 5 0. +2 0 0.	11/4 . %	11/4
	8000	Old Gunnislake, c. Calstock 2	15 0	Mar. 1867 Mar. 1867	12000 Mediterranean Ex. Tel. *† 9280 Merchant Shipping*† 40000 Millwall Ironworks*†	10 0 0. 50 0 0.	35	40
	8465 5000	Pedn-an-drea, t, Redruth 5 Pendeen Consols, c, St. Just 6	16 6	Dec. 1866 May 1867	500000 Millwall Freehold Land*1	7 10 0.	14.86	40
	2240	Penhale Wheal Vor. f. C 3	7 6 — 0 0 —	April 1867 May, 1866 Fully pd.	30000 Mineral Rights Assoc. *	5 10 0.	12% 12%	1816
	512 10000	Penhalls, t, St. Agnes 3 Polberro, t, St. Agnes 15 Polbreen, t, St. Agnes 8 Prince Arthur Consols, t 2	0 0	Fully pd.	40000 ditto new, issued at 5 pm. 20000 National Provin. Marine*† 20000 National Steam Naviga. *†	2 10 0.	13 : 11	18
	12800	Pedmoor e & Callington 1	11 6	Feb. 1867 Feb. 1867 Feb. 1867	occoo New Consolidated Disct.*?	2 0 0.	21/4 · 23/4 51/4 · 57/8	3
	1024	Reinnie Laxey, l, I. of Man* 4 Rose and Chiverton Un., l 5 Rosecliff and Tolcarne, l* 9	0 0 614 514 614	Nov. 1866	20000 New Zealand Loan, &c. *† 20000 New Zealand Trust, &c. *† 40000 N. British & Merc. Insur.†	6 5 0.	14	14%
	3973	Rosewall Hill & Ransom, c 3	26 2 21/8	Feb. 1866 Aug. 1866 July, 1866	15000 Northern Assam Tea*† 25000 ditto B*†	9 00.	: = ::51/4	534
	5049	Rosewarne United, c, t 4 Snaefell, l, Isle of Man* 1 Silver Brook, s-l, Carmar.* 10 Sithney Wheal Metal, t	0 4	Fully pdJuly, 1866	25000 ditto B*†	1 0 0.	. 2	
			5 6	Oct. 1866			. 51 03	54

١	April 1001	4000 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11
	Feb. 1867	
	Feb. 1866	
	Mar. 1865 Feb. 1866	
	Feb. 1866 May 1867	MISCELLANEOUS.
	Sept. 1866 April 1864	60000 Anglo-American Telegr. *† 10 0 0 17%18418% 20000 Anglo-Mexican Mint† 10 0 0 1614
		sococo Attentis Tolograph 44 100 0 0 . 50 . 47 56
	Fully pd.	600000 Atlantie Telegraphi
١	Fully pd. Mar. 1867	20000 Australian Agriculturalt. 20 10 0 181/2
	. May, 1867	47000 Beriin Waterworks 1 10 0 0 12
	Feb. 1867	13000 ditto New*† 4 0 0 — 5 5¼ 25000 Bolckow, Vanghan*† 22 10 0 —
	May, 1867 Nov. 1866	25000 Bolckow, Vaughan*† 22 10 0 4000 Bombay Gas** 5 0 0 414 414 10000 ditto New*† 3 0 0 2 2 1/4 6500 British American Landt. 44 0 0 23 23 43780 Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. *1100 0 0 31
	June, 1866	40000 Bombay Gaa*†
	Feb. 1867	6000 British American Landt 44 0 0 23
	Jan. 1867	534780 Brit. & Irish Mag. Teleg. * †100 0 0 91
	April 1867 May 1867	25000 Ceylon Company*† 10 0 0 —
	Aug. 1866	10000 ditto A shares** 5 0 0. 4 4
	June, 1863 Mar. 1867	asses China Strm shints Lab Coalt 11 0 0
	Mar. 1867	27000 ChinaStmshipkLab.Coal† 11 0 0
	April 1867	20000 City London Real Prop. *† 8 0 0 6 5 6
	Nov. 1866	35000 City of Moscow Gas*† 25 0 0 17 16 17 15041 City of Milan Improv.*† 15 0 0 —
	April 1867	
	Sept. 1864	20000 City Offices*1 20 0 0 4/23/4 4/4
	Mar. 1866	good Colonial*1
	May 1867	10000 ditto*†
	June, 1866	
		11440 #4 90 0 0
	Jan. 1866	2500 depor Miners of Eng. † [2000 £25 pd., 40000£100 pd.] 10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 10 0 0 6 7
	May, 1865 Jan. 1866	10000 Cred. Fonc. of Mauritius*† 10 0 0 6 7 1002925Crystal Palace†
	Jan. 1866	100000 ditto preferencet 100 0 0. 103 99 103
	Feb. 1867	eggeon ditto 6 per cent. p.d. 1100 0 0 108 105 108
	**	7500 Darjeeling*t
	*******	7500 Darjeeling †
	May 1867 Sept. 1866	20000 E. India Iriga. & Canalt. 16 10 0 1313 13¼ 80000 E.bbw Vale Iron Co. • † 25 0 0 1310 10½
	Nov. 1866	Legal Porntian Com & Trade at 7 0 0 2
	April.1867	879975 Electric Telegraph † 100 0 0 138 137 139
	Mar. 1866	113813 Egyptual 113814 Egyptual 11381 Egyptual 1239 III 139 II
	Mar. 1867 May, 1866	10000 English & Scot. Marine * † 8 0 0 4 4 4 / 25000 Fairbairn Engineering * † 5 0 0 4 4 4 /
	May, 1866	20000 Fore-street Warehouse*t., 12 0 0 12% 12% 12%
	May 1867	200000 General Credit and Disc. + 7 10 0. 5 1/4 . 6 6 1/4
	April 1867	acord General Stm. Navigation 14 U U., 40 ., 40
	July, 1866	
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	Jan. 1867	
	Dec 1996	80000 Im. Land Co. Marsailles*† 11 10 0
	July, 1865	50000 Indian Carrying 1 15 0 150000 Indian Carrying 1 15 0 0 2½ 3½ 3½ 150000 International Financial 5 0 0 2½ 3½ 3½ 2000 Italian Irigation 2 0 0 4 6
	Mar. 1867	50000 Italian Irrigation*† 20 0 0 4 6
	Fully pd.	1000000 ditto 6 per cent. * 1.100 0 0 48 50
	Fully pd. May, 1864 Mar. 1867	30000 Italian Landt 5 0 0 " 914 814 "
	Mar. 1867	30000 Land Securities *† 5 0 0 — 2½ 2½ 4000 Land Securities *† 5 0 0 — 2½ 3½
	Feb. 1867 May 1867	4000 London African Traug. 7 10 0 0.
	May, 1867	20000 Lon. & Caledon. Marine*† 5 0 0 14 34 14 80000 London County & Build. † 2 0 0 14 34 14 12060 London Dist. Telegraph*† 5 0 0 14 34 14 148525 London Gen. Omnibus *† 4 0 0 3/8 2/8 3/8
í	**	12060 London Dist. Telegraph of 5 0 0 114 24 114
	April, 1866	Tender and Cles Engl #4 95 0 0 **
	April, 1867	5000 London and Glas. Engl. * 25 0 0 64500 London & Prov. Marine * 2 0 0 1 1/2 104(20)4.
•	Mar. 1867	1 50000 Madras Irrigation 1 20 0 0
	Mar. 1867 Mar. 1867 Aug. 1866	
	Mar. 1867	12000 Mailternanean Ex. Tel. *† 10 0 0. 2½. 250 Merchant Shipping*† 50 0 0. 35 40 40006 Millwall Irnoworks*† 7 10 0. 35 40 500000 Millwall Freehold Land*†100 0 0. 34 0 40
	Dec. 1866	40060 Miliwali Ironworks*† 7 10 0
	May 1867	40000 Millwall Ironworks* 7 10 0 30 40 30000 Millwall Freehold Land*1100 0 0 30 40 30000 Mineral Rights Assoc. * 1 0 0 4.88. 105.
	April 1867	30000 Mineral Rights Assoc 1 0 0
	May, 1866	
	Fully pd.	40000 ditto new, issued at 5 pm. † 5 0 0 7% 7%
	Fully pd.	90000 National Provin, Marine*† 2 10 0 "
d	Feb. 1867	20000 National Steam Naviga. T 80 0 0 15
	Feb. 1867	25000 New Consolidated Disct. * 3 0 0 214 · 234 3 · 20000 New Zealand Loan, &c. * 2 10 0 · 214 · 234 3 · 2
	Feb. 1867	seed Now Zealand Tunet he at & O O 514 578 578
	April 1867	40000 N. British & Merc. Insur. 7 6 5 0 14 10781-75.
	Feb. 1866	15000 Northern Assam Tea*t 3 10 0
	Aug. 1866	25000 ditto B*+ 9 0 0 514 5%
	July, 1866	1 30000 Oriental Gas*t
	Fully pd. July, 1866 Oct. 1866	
	Oct. 1866	25000 Otago and Southland*† 2 0 0 . 2
	Oct. 1866	20000 ditto ditto New" 50 0 0. 50 . ac at
	Feb. 1867	10000 Rhymney Iron**
	Jan. 1867	10000 ditto New*† 50 0 0 7% 6% (78 15000 Royal Mail Steam*† 60 0 0 95 120 125
81	June, 1866	300000 Scottish Austra. Invest. *† 100 0 0. 125 120 120 34 26
-	May 1867	14200 South Australian Land T. 20 U
	Aug. 1866	280000 Submarine Telegraph * , . 100 0 0
	.Feb. 1866	100000 Thames & Mersey Marine + 2 0 0 5 1 6
	April 1867	30000 Uni.Kingdom Telegraph*† 8 0 0 1%1% 1%
	April,1807	20000 ditto 10 per cent. pref.* 5 0 0

b, blende; cl, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, milver; sl., slate; s-l, sliver-lead; f, tin; s, zinc.

. Companies marked thus * have been incorporated with Limited Liability; those marked † have been admitted on the Stock Exist.

those marked thus ‡ have paid Dividends.

- *.* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon those who have the power to aid us, by forwarding any of tions or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially consected the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to set will meet with ready attention.
- London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, 26, Fleer Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed,—June 1, 1867.